

WORTHINGTON
PUMPS
ANDERSEN MEYER & CO. LTD.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

ERWIN WIL
COVER THE EARTH
ANDERSEN MEYER & CO. LTD.

69075 式拜禮 號四廿月式英港香 TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1920. 日五月壹 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS. \$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

M. POINCARÉ'S STIRRING MESSAGE.

Paris, February 18.
M. Poincaré yesterday fulfilled the last public acts in his Presidential career. In the morning he presided at an important Cabinet Council, at which the progress of the London Conference was discussed, and in the afternoon he despatched a special address to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.
In his farewell address, M. Poincaré thanked the Government and Chamber for the unfailing support and assistance they had always given him during the critical period of the war. He added: "Attacked without provocation, France immediately rallied, as one grand whole, under a will to repel the aggressor. National union was in the heart of the people and spontaneously revealed itself on the day when it became necessary for the country's welfare. And the peace it is not less indispensable to-day than it was yesterday. The peace that has been signed must be made a durable reality. We must obtain an assurance of the execution of the engagements which Germany has made with us. We must exact from Germany reparation at least for the destructions in our devastated regions. These, among a hundred questions of equal importance, cannot be adjusted by France if disturbed or disunited. The economic and financial task which the Republic has undertaken exacts no less than agreement and harmony in the efforts of all good citizens. United in battle, France has proved herself invincible. United in the labours of peace, she will in good time, by the renewal of laborious activity, merit once more the admiration of the world."
To-day M. Poincaré formally receives his successor, M. Deschanel, at the Elysee and leaves the Palace for his private residence.
The ceremony of inaugurating M. Deschanel will take place in the presence of the Presidents of the Chambers and M. Millerand. This morning M. Millerand formally tendered his resignation, but M. Deschanel invited the Millerand Cabinet to remain in office.—Hanus.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

JAPAN'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

Vladivostok, February 24.
Negotiations between Colonel Krakovetzky, Commander-in-Chief of the Zestov Army, and Mr. Matsudaira, the Japanese representative, have resulted in a telegram being sent to General Oh, the Japanese Commander, who is up country, asking him to discontinue the despatch of further Japanese troops from Vladivostok westwards. This is regarded locally as evidence of the sincerest desire on the part of the Japanese not to come into conflict with the Russians and to maintain peace in the Far East.
The Czechs have concluded an armistice with the Bolsheviks in the Kainsk region.

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

HUGE SUM FOR COMING YEAR.

London, February 18.
The Army Estimates for 1920-21 amount to £125,000,000, of which £35,000,000 is permanent expenditure for provision of the same establishment as in 1914-15; £29,500,000 for war liquidation charges and £60,500,000 for garrisoning occupied territories.
The maximum personnel provided is 525,000, which is expected to fall in the course of the financial year to 280,000, including Colonial and native Indian troops serving outside India.

THE ROME-TOKYO FLIGHT.

Salonika, February 15.
Two aeroplanes, piloted by Lieutenants Ferrarin and Masier, which are competing in the Rome-Tokyo flight, have arrived here from Rome, making a non-stop flight. They are leaving for Adalia on the 17th inst.

(Other Telegrams on Page 3.)

HONGKONG PILOTS.

THE PLEA FOR BRITISHERS.

We take the following from the *Journal of Commerce*:—
Early last summer the attention of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild was drawn to the subject of pilotage in the Far East by a correspondent who holds a master's certificate in the Mercantile Marine. This gentleman pointed out that such an important port as Hongkong had no system of pilotage, and that the services of only one European were available for vessels making the port. For the rest, masters had to be content with the direction of Chinese pilots who, for the modest fee of five dollars, showed them where to go. The Guild's correspondent did not limit himself to a purely professional view of this matter, but very wisely drew attention to its strategic aspect, pointing out that in the event of war an enemy could obtain invaluable information from the Oriental pilots. These facts were at once communicated to the Colonial Office by the Secretary, who expressed the Guild's dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs, and pointed out that there should be no difficulty in supplying an all-British system of pilotage for

the Far East, as there was a very large number of British masters on the China coast who had used the various ports all their lives. The policy of British pilots for British ships, therefore, seemed appropriate and feasible. The Colonial Office, having remitted the Secretary's letter to the Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong for observations, recently communicated its decision to the Secretary. It points out that the Pilots Ordinance provides that no pilot is to be licensed until he has satisfied the Board of Examiners of his ability to perform his duties, and it recalls that when the local Government, in regulating the conditions of pilotage, sought to exclude all Chinese, the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce laid before the Government authorities representations to the effect that they should not be deprived of the services of qualified native pilots, and to this view the powers-that-be agreed. The local official attitude to-day is that "the arguments against the exclusive employment of Europeans as pilots still holds good." In the eyes of the Colonial Office this appears to end the matter. To the average citizen, however, it will be a matter of surprise that the lessons of the past five years have been so indifferently

EXCITING STREET SCENE.

INFURIATED RUSSIAN RESISTS ARREST.

Last night, at 11.15 o'clock that section of Des Voeux Road outside the European cafe's was the scene of considerable commotion, occasioned by the conduct of a Russian officer from the Greek steamer Triolos.
Josef Wambutt, the Russian in question, was alleged by the Police to be at the time almost insane, a condition which was brought about by drink. Be that as it may, his conduct last night was deserving of a heavy penalty, and Mr. N. L. Smith, who heard the case at the Police Court this morning saw the matter in this light and inflicted on the Russian a fine of \$100 which, in default of payment will entail a month's imprisonment with hard labour. It appears from the facts as related by Sergt. Robert Willis that the Russian, at the close of the cinema performance at the Hongkong Theatre, engaged a ricksha and indicated with his finger the direction he wanted the coolie to take. Opposite Wiseman's Cafe he decided to stop and the direction he gave to the coolie was a hard thump on the arm of the ricksha with his fist. He got out of the vehicle, and before the coolie had a glimmering of what was to happen, he received a savage kick on the body. Whistles were blown, and the threatening attitude of the crowd which had by now begun to assemble warned the Russian, who ceased assaulting the coolie and commenced to ramble away in a drunken stride with the view to escaping. A Sikh constable then came up and promptly gave chase to the Russian and eventually caught him up. The attempt to arrest the drunken foreigner was not an easy task. He struggled with the constable, bit his hand and knocked his turban off.
Mr. James Smirk, an Inspector of the Peak Tramway Company, at this stage came out from the Alexander Cafe. He sized up the situation and with a promptitude that does him the greatest credit, joined in the fray. Drink had rendered the Russian almost mad, and it helped him to maintain a furious struggle with the Indian and Mr. Smirk. By a stroke of ill luck, Mr. Smirk's right hand, which was keeping a hold on the madman, got within the reach of his teeth, with the result that two of the fingers were almost bitten through. Severely injured as his hand was, Mr. Smirk pluckily held on to his man, and eventually the Russian was given to understand that arrest was unavoidable.
Four charges of being drunk and disorderly and of assault were brought against the Russian by Sergeant Willis. The Russian pleaded guilty, and fines amounting in the aggregate to \$100 were imposed. The alternative was, as mentioned one month's hard labour.
Mr. Smirk was highly commended by the Magistrate for the Assistance which he rendered to the Police.

learned. Surely we have already paid a sufficiently heavy price in blood and treasure for our dependence upon foreigners in other phases of activity. Why then continue the disastrous principle in our Merchant Ships which are the very arteries of Empire? The official mind is static. Like the Bourbons, it learns nothing and forgets nothing. The Secretary, however, has written again to the Colonial Office expressing the Guild's dissatisfaction with the decision, and urging a reconsideration of the matter, especially in view of the fact that there is at the present time a considerable surplus of experienced masters and officers in the Merchant Service. It is earnestly to be hoped that this representation will meet with a sympathetic reception. The principle of British Consuls to direct British trade in foreign countries has already been conceded. Wherein then, has the objection to British pilots for British ships in the ports of the Empire?

HOUSE RENTS.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. HENRY HUMPHREYS.

We interviewed Mr. Henry Humphreys yesterday morning on the points that were raised in our leader, criticising the statements that he made at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Humphreys Estate Co. Ltd.
Mr. Humphreys started in the following strain:—"It is no use my giving you an interview on the rent question. Each time that I say anything you tear it into pieces in a leader. You adopt a hostile attitude towards landlords, and it is no use my saying anything further." It was not an easy job to get Mr. Humphreys into a talking mood. He was however induced to make the following statements and answers:—"I can tell you that we have some developed properties that do not give us five per cent."
"May I know what these properties are that you are referring to?" After some hesitation, the reply came, "They are villa residences."
"What is the number and size of your undeveloped properties?" enquired our representative.
"Our undeveloped properties comprise five plots. I cannot give you the area of these plots off hand. The bulk of our properties are already developed. No undeveloped properties of ours are mortgaged, as stated by your recent leading article; the Press should be more careful in making such statements."
"What causes you to raise rents of properties 'already developed'?"
"When they give an inadequate return on capital outlay."
"If I am not inquisitive, what percentage does your Humphreys Building yield you?"
"I am not prepared to tell you. I can tell you that no rents are put up that are giving us a decent return, but only those of buildings from which we are not getting a proper return. Some of these are still quite insufficient."
"What constitutes a 'decent return' in your opinion?"
"Nine to ten per cent. gross. That means about eight per cent. net."
"Supposing your annual rents from a certain building or villa amounts to \$1,000, how would you arrive at the net return?" asked our representative.
"You know what the property costs you, you know what the Crown rent, insurance, repairs and administration amount to; it is quite easy to work out," replied Mr. Humphreys.
"The Government restricts you from making a return of more than eight per cent. on properties on which you raise money from the Government," remarked the interviewer.
"I am not at liberty to say anything about the contract with the Government. If you wish for information on this point, you had better apply to the Colonial Secretary."
"Can you give me your views on the agitation that is being raised to introduce some legislation to restrict rents in the Colony?"
"My views are well-known. All I can say is that any Bill to control rents in the Colony would be a gross injustice to the landlords. You may just as well bring in a Bill to control freights, dock charges, the price of sugar, coal, clothing and any other commodity. It is merely a case of demand and supply. We have these phases in Hongkong over and over again. You get seasons when there is a demand for property. Then rents go up. When there is no demand, rents go down. As soon as the demand ceases, rents will weaken of their own accord."
"But Hongkong is developing, and it is not likely that the demand will fall," asserted our representative.
"You cannot get plenty of houses unless there is inducement to build. No one is going to build for philanthropic reasons. Once rents rise above the rate of mortgage interest you will find plenty of houses being built."

AN APPEAL TO TENANTS.

We have to-day received the following for publication:—
Sir,—More than a year has elapsed since a public meeting was held at the City Hall, under the auspices of the Constitutional Reform Association, calling the attention of the Authorities to the housing problem in this Colony.
Since then, members of the public have continued to press the matter by letters to the newspapers, all of which he supported the movement.
The time would now seem to have arrived for those members of the public who have suffered and are suffering difficulty or hardship in obtaining or retaining suitable accommodation, to come together and press their claims to relief on the Government.
It is recognised that many who have suffered and who are suffering in this way may be reluctant to disclose their identities whilst willing to prove by their own actual experiences how acute the present situation has become.
The Committee of the Constitutional Reform Association have, therefore, asked me to invite all members of the public who are affected by the present lack of suitable accommodation to communicate to me any facts and figures which may assist me and the Association in pressing on the Government that something must be done, and that speedily, and also to make suggestions as to the remedies for the present situation.
The names of those who so communicate with me will not be disclosed by me.
What is desired is to collect as many actual instances as possible of people who have been or are unable to obtain the accommodation they need and of people who have suffered and are suffering through the raising of rents and from the high prices they have to pay for such accommodation as they are able to get.
It is also desired to have precise information as to the districts most affected by the present excess of demand over supply in the case of houses, flats, and boarding houses.
Yours etc.
H. E. POLLOCK,
President of the Constitutional Reform Association.
Hongkong, Feb. 24, 1920.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 5s. 7 1/4d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—Cloudy. Barometer 30.26. Temperature 2 p.m.—58°. Humidity 2 p.m.—74°.

THE DOLLAR.

ANOTHER DROP.

Exchange is down another penny to-day, which, with yesterday's fall of two pence, makes a drop of 3d. in two days. This is due to the weakness of the silver market on account of the recovery of the American exchange in London. Besides, China exchange is also very weak. Shanghai has got more bullion than can be disposed of at present.
There is not much export business locally.
The Chinese are buying on the Straits at three points under the official rate. They expect that the market will go down further.
In sterling, one cannot get current rates to-day. There is a decline throughout the line.

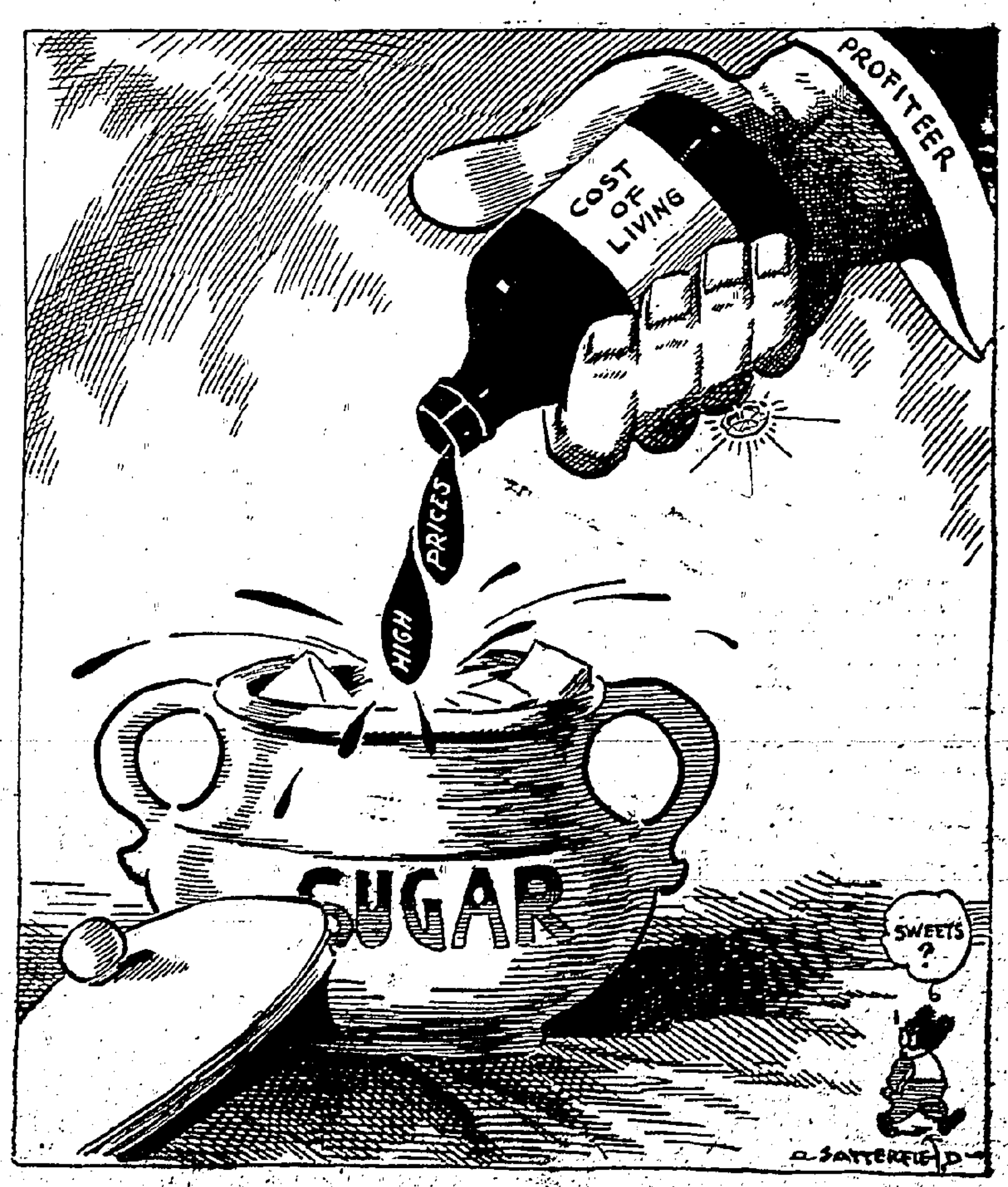
COLONY'S HEALTH.

MORE DEATHS FROM FLU.

The health return for the past week shows that there were 39 deaths from influenza, the victims being one Japanese, one Indian and the rest Chinese. For the previous week there were 21 deaths. The total deaths from this complaint for the present year number 151.
Besides the influenza cases, there were notified five occurrences of cerebro-spinal fever (three fatal) and four cases of diphtheria (one fatal). Of these cases all were Chinese save one British sufferer from diphtheria.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—5.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—5.15 p.m.

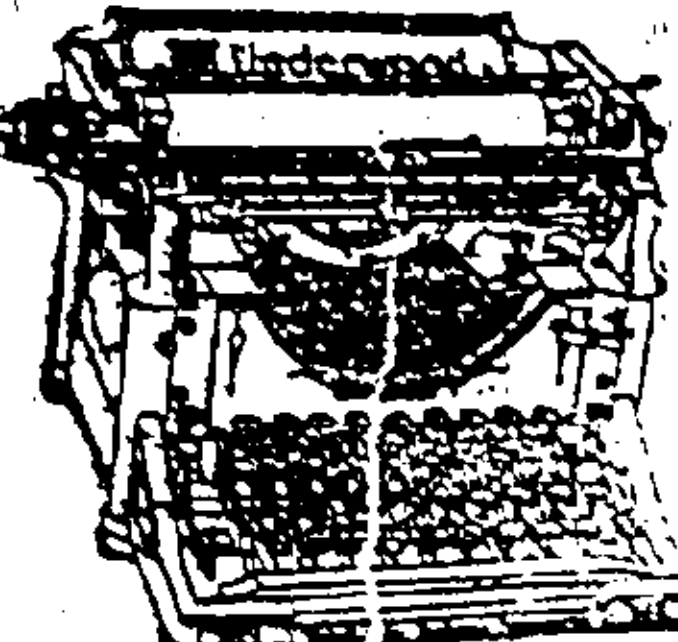


BITTERED SWEETS.

NOTICES.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS.

THE BEST AND MOST DURABLE IN THE MARKET



THE CHEAPEST BECAUSE IT LASTS THE LONGEST

INSPECTION INVITED.

JODWELL & CO., LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
JODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE MANILA ROPE

3 STRAND 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 CIRCUMFERENCE	CABLE LAID 5 to 15 CIRCUMFERENCE	4 STRAND 3 to 10 CIRCUMFERENCE
---	--	--------------------------------------

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Developing & Printing Undertaken

PA-TACK & CO.
KODAKS & FILMS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 50 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1914.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.
Mr. U. SUGA Mrs. A. SUGA
8 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

METALS
of all kinds, especially for ship-building and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINCON & CO.,
(Established A. D. 1880.)
HING LUNG ST. Phone 515

MEE CHEUNG
PHOTOGRAPHER.
NEW FILMS & FINE ALBUMS JUST ARRIVED.

THE NEW HONGKONG REMEDY THERAPION No. 1 THERAPION No. 2 THERAPION No. 3
Sole Agents: Messrs. J. & F. G. B. & Co., Ltd., 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

WORLD CRUSADE OF THE 'DRYS.'

PROHIBITION SECURE IN UNITED STATES.

Mr. F. W. Wilson, wrote to the *Daily News* from New York on December 30, as follows:—
Numerous arrests are still being made here as a result of the many deaths due to wood alcohol poisoning. The people accused of being engaged in the illicit liquor traffic are chiefly of Italian origin. One of them is a Brooklyn undertaker called John Romanelli.

Never have the New Year's Eve dinners at the hotels and cabarets been booked at higher prices. Fifteen dollars for a single plate is usual and the guest must bring wine with him if he has it.

On Jan. 15 the Eighteenth Amendment to the American Constitution, imposing Permanent Prohibition, comes into force throughout the United States. Owing to war-time Prohibition the country is almost dry already, but enforcement will in future be simpler because temporary legal difficulties now lapse.

Prohibition does not make it an offence to possess and imbibe alcoholic liquor. But you may not import it, manufacture it, or sell it. With the trade thus destroyed private stocks will be depleted, and consumption, especially by the rising generation, will become negligible.

The powerful Anti-Saloon League will continue active. It will fight every effort to rescind the Eighteenth Amendment—an almost impossible operation, since three quarters of the State Legislatures would have to be carried. Moreover, Prohibition is already a proved success. The Anti-Saloon League will also insist upon strict administration of the law.

THE TRADE NOT RUINED.

The Prohibitionists realise that they cannot stand still. They, therefore, support the World League against Alcohol. On this aspect of the case I have consulted Captain R. P. Hobson, the distinguished naval officer who sank the *Merrimac* at Santiago Harbour, and afterwards entered Congress, where he was the representative who initiated the now famous 18th Amendment. Captain Hobson's views, of obvious and immediate importance to Great Britain, are as follows:

"In deciding against the 'Wets' our Supreme Court acts upon two fundamental principles. First, that no individual may exploit for profit the person of another individual by means of a hurtful commodity; and, secondly, that every organised community has an inherent right to protect itself against corporate injury.

"Every American boy and girl swears allegiance daily in our schools to the American Constitution, and, therefore, as matters now stand, to Prohibition, as included in the 18th Amendment. This amendment is no invasion of any man's liberty to drink whatever liquor is in his possession. It deals with the trade in drink.

"Prohibition has not brought ruin even to the trade. The export of Californian grapes and their products has been a record. Hotels here in New York, which anticipated loss, have their rooms booked up for weeks ahead.

"Real estate has been raised in value by the closing of saloons, and the saloons themselves are in many cases earning a higher rental than they did under the old conditions.

"Vast quantities of spirits have been sold to England, and the right to use certain labels has been purchased by shrewd merchants. In my opinion, some of these distillery products are of poor quality in respect of fusel oil and wood alcohol.

OPERATIONS IN BRITAIN.

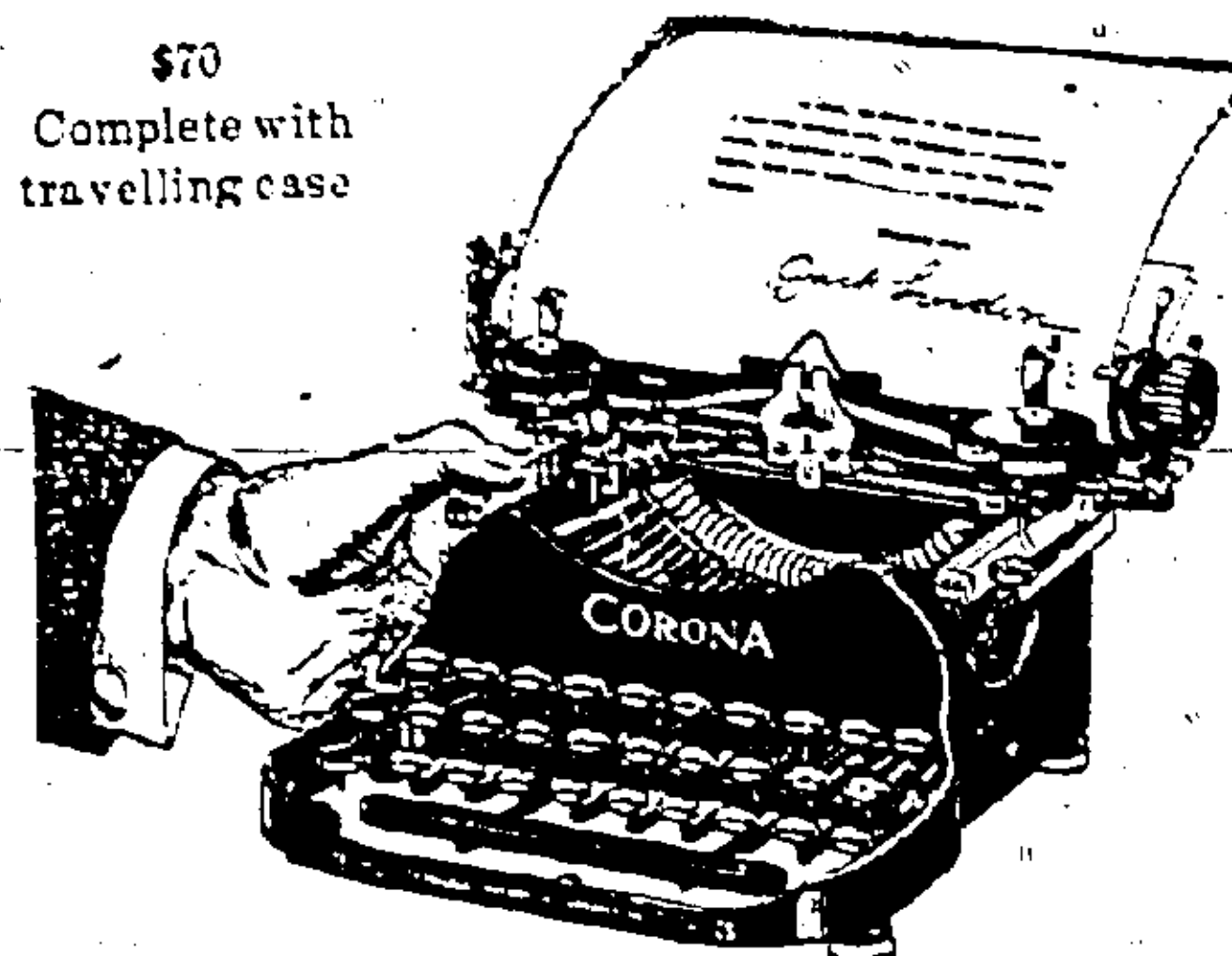
The World League Against Alcohol has appropriated one million dollars this year for work abroad. We consider that Great Britain, with her vast dependencies and immense native populations, is in danger of becoming the liquor saloon of the world, and we intend to agitate until the entire diplomatic and consular forces of the United States are employed to protect the weaker peoples against alcoholic exploitation, which would mean their moral downfall.

"We recognise the prejudice against prohibition which still continues in Latin countries, both American and European, where the purity of water for drinking purposes is suspected, but we consider that we are fully entitled to point out to these countries the extent to which liquor

NOTICES.

CORONA
THE PERSONAL WRITING MACHINE

\$70
Complete with travelling case



Writes as well as any large machine and weighs only 6 pounds.

ALEX ROSS & CO.
25, Des Vœux Road Central.
Phone 27.

DEAFNESS

And Noises In The Head.
Scores of apparently "hopeless" cases have been completely cured by the well known "French Orlene." NOTHING EQUALS THIS SIMPLE REMEDY. Price 4/6 per Box. Booklet Free.

Orlene's Co., Station Rd., Croydon, Eng.
Any good class Druggist can obtain this remedy to your order, or it can be obtained direct from us upon receipt of cost.

SNEEZING DRILL.

NOVEL LESSONS ON THE WAY TO BREATHE.

A crowd of little girls and boys clamoured for admittance to 60, Greek Street, Soho, recently, to attend their weekly sneezing class.

Dr. Octavia Lewin, the nasal specialist, is determined to make these lessons as popular as dancing. She is rapidly succeeding, for the children like their sneezing lessons.

In a large room they sat, while Dr. Lewin's assistants gently smeared the upper lips with a white powder composed chiefly of soap. Tissue-paper handkerchiefs were handed round. Then began the great game of seeing who could sneeze first and best.

Some of the children are sent by doctors; others are brought by their parents. It is a very democratic class, for some are accompanied by nurses, and others, in shabby clothes, come with their mothers.

Dr. Lewin told a *Daily Chronicle* representative that she was delighted with the results of the class.

"Most of the children come to be cured of various forms of nasal trouble," she said. "They don't know how to breathe, and until their noses are cleared we cannot give them breathing exercises. Once they have discovered the way to sneeze, they are on the road to recovery.

"I believe that if children were taught how to breathe properly consumption would be wiped out of our land in a generation. We have had most gratifying results here; children who have come to us with badly blocked noses have responded quickly to treatment, and after a few lessons they continue the cure in their own homes and breathe properly without effort."

has impaired the higher faculties of mankind, and thus produced those conditions which are most favourable to wars and other international evils. The late war has shown that the United States is deeply concerned in every aspect of the international situation.

This statement fairly represents the general view of Captain Hobson. At the moment, Havana, the Cuba, is the repository of unexampled shocks of surplus American liquor. Sugar and the products of sugar are rising rapidly in price. Many alternative beverages to liquor are put on the market, and the public accepts Prohibition with ever increasing approval.

THE GROWING HOUSE OF LORDS.

PEACE YEAR'S RECORD TO PEERAGES.

The past year has seen a record number of new peerages created. That Peace Year should be marked by the conferment of an exceptionally long list of honours of this description is not surprising, and the majority of the men recently ennobled won their titles for war work of one kind and another.

In all, twenty-eight peerages have been added to the roll during the year. Some of them were merely promotions, but twenty-four entirely new names have found places on the list. Foremost come the actual leaders of the Navy and the Army, those sailors and soldiers who gained victory for the country. In no year in the past have seven such famous men been admitted to the peerage as Beatty and Haig, Allenby, Plumer, and Byng, and Rawlinson and Horne. Their names—each retained in their new dignity—and their records will for ever be remembered as those of the "captains" (to borrow the phrase bestowed on Marshal Foch in the Parliamentary resolution of thanks), who showed the fighting men of the British Empire the road to triumph.

NAVAL AND CIVIL CREATIONS.

Then there must be included with this splendid seven, Lord Wester Wemyss, who is better known as Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, and who served his fellow-countrymen equally well at sea and in Whitehall. Such administrators as Lord Ernle (Mr. Frothero), Lord Inverforth (Mr. Andrew Weir), and Lord Sinha (Sir S. P. Sinha) deserve to come next for their unremitting labours during the campaign in their differing spheres, while Lord Meston (Sir James Meston) and the most recently-created peer, Mr. H. W. Forster, should not be omitted from this enumeration. The Lord Chancellor owes his elevation to the war, while the promotion from Baronies to Viscountships of Lord Burnham, Lord Rothermere, and Lord Finlay was entirely due to their service to the Empire.

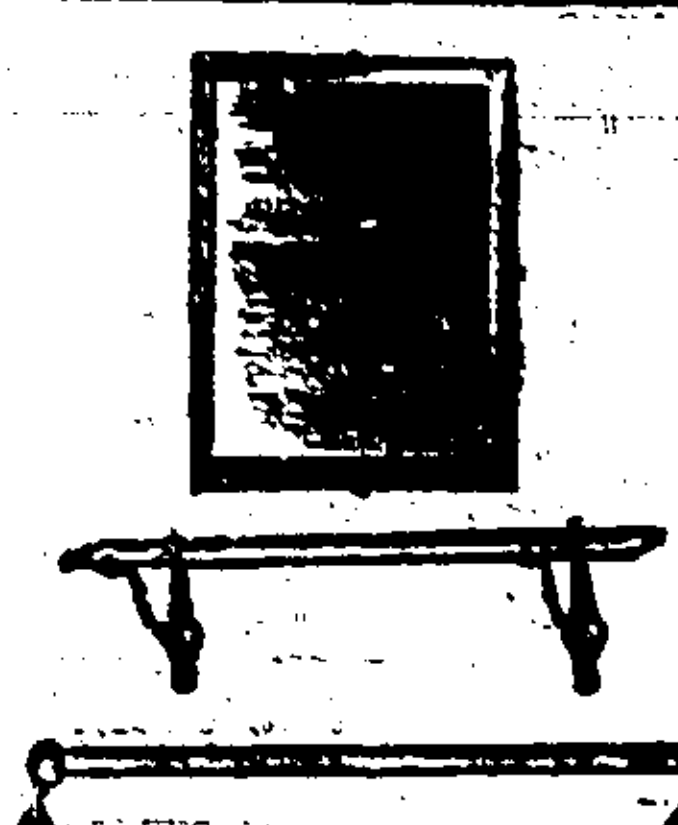
Another similar promotion to the rank of Earl was that accorded to Lord Iveagh, and the other new peers were Lord Askwith, Lord Clwyd (Sir J. Herbert Roberts), Lord Cockrane (Mr. Thomas Cockrane), Lord Chambers (Sir Robert Chambers), Lord Dewar (Sir Thomas Dewar), Lord Russell of Liverpool (Sir Edward Russell), Lord Swinfen (Lord Justice Swinfen-Eady), Lord Ruthven (a Scottish peer), Lord Waverley (Colonel Hall Walker), and Lord Wyfold (Sir Robert Hermon-Hodge).

28 NEW PEERAGES.

Although since the war began there has been an unusually large number of creations, the total of twenty-eight is above the average even for so exceptional a period. In 1918 twenty new peerages were conferred, including promotions, while in the preceding year the total was twenty-five, which included steps in the Peerage as well as the titles given by the King to his relatives when

NOTICES.

Nickelplated & White Ware
BATHROOM FIXTURES
New Stock Just Unpacked.



C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.,
30 & 32, Des Vœux Road, Central.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.
PHONE NO. 1116.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSION,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

FOOK LEE & CO.,

always in stock, large quantities of
Finishes, Wire nails, Pig Lead, Pig Iron, Steel Plates, Black Sheets, Galvanized Wire, Galol Sheets, Yellow Metal Sheathings & etc.

Telephone 1174 & 1950
Nos. 2 & 4 Hillier Street, 1st & 2nd York Building, Chater Road.

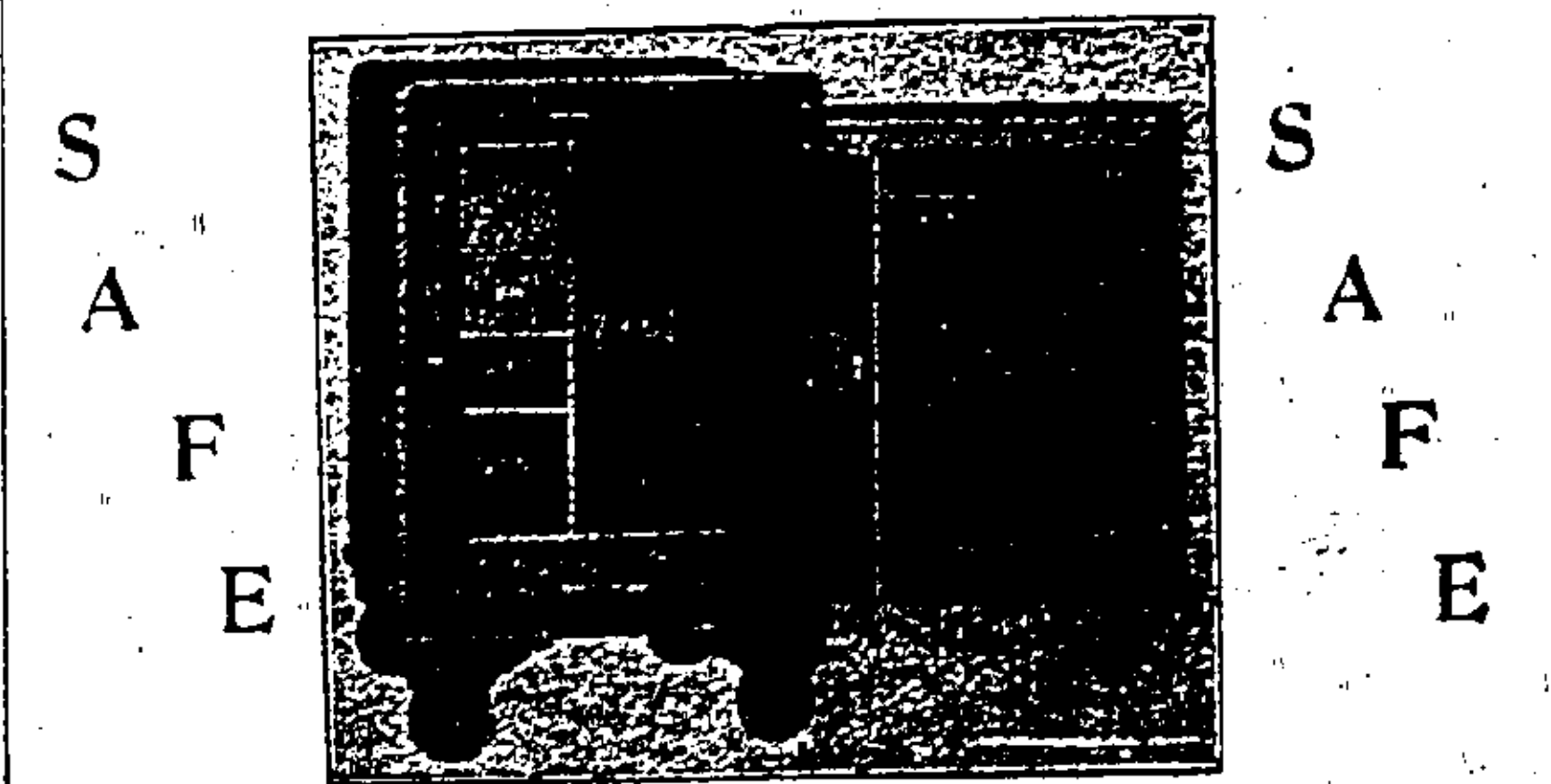
JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

TEL. 2877

TEL. 2877.



Defy Burglars and protect your valuables

Stock Just Arrived

Sole Agents.

UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

13 Chater Road

they abandoned their alien designations—the Marquessates of Cambridge, Carisbrooke, and Milford Haven, and the Earldom of Athlone. In 1916 the creations totalled seventeen, as compared with only five in the preceding year and twelve in 1914.

Very few titles have become obsolete during the past twelve months as a result of the lack of heirs, those which have been removed from the roll being the Earldom of Brasseay and the Baronies of Peckover, Beresford, and Nathmore. Consequently the membership of the House of Lords has grown appreciably since last year. At the time of the dissolution, the Upper Chamber had just achieved the dignity of being the larger branch of the Legislature, but the modern Reform Act again restored this superiority to the House of Commons. With the many additions to the Peers their Chamber is rapidly overhauling that of the Commons, and to-day close upon seven hundred men are entitled to attend and take part in its deliberations. Strangely enough, not a single minor has come of age and taken his seat during 1919.

A HOUSING DIFFICULTY.
This extension of the House of Lords is an argument in itself for a reform of that Chamber, which, it is understood, will not be long delayed. The question of accommodation would have to be faced in the near future were it not in contemplation to change the constitution, for although only a small proportion of the members entitled to sit in the House exercise their privilege, the increase of the total would be inevitably followed by a larger daily attendance, for which the scarlet benches are quite inadequate. When the Upper Chamber becomes a Second Chamber in the sense that the Senates of France or the United States are, Second Chambers, there will doubtless be sufficient accommodation for the whole of the members elected or nominated, and the mere increase in the number of holders of Peerages will not have the same importance.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU
DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.**ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION**

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS
WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIESREPLIES AWAIT BOX No. 1—281 299 306 309
310 & 315**WANTED.**

SHORTHAND.—Evening classes in Pitman's shorthand for young ladies will commence on March 2, at St. Mary's School, Kowloon. For particulars apply to the Sister in Charge.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Motor Car 1919 Overland four-seater. Perfect running order. Spares etc. Apply H.M.S. Alacrity.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—A Godown at Yau-mati. Apply The Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.**THE ADRIATIC PROBLEM.**

Milan, Feb. 19.

President Wilson's intervention has caused excitement at Fiume, which is organising a national army and calling out various classes liable for military service for the defence of the city. Zara is also agitating and proclaiming its resolution to be annexed to Italy despite President Wilson's veto. There is little repudiation of these movements in Italy, where the situation is viewed calmly, as it is firmly believed that Signor Nitti will return this time with a definite solution of the Adriatic problem.

London, Feb. 19.

The "Times" says that it transpires that while the form and wording of the Allies' reply to President Wilson have been greatly softened, the note remains clumsy and unfortunate despite the efforts of Viscount Grey and others. The note contains a dialectical analysis of the American arguments and seeks to controvert them. It states that though England and France gladly adhered to the considerations of the December memorandum, the immediate parties to the Adriatic dispute are unwilling to entertain them. Consequently the reply enquires by what means President Wilson proposes putting those considerations into effect.

The "Times" correspondent at Washington says President Wilson's note to the Allies promises to have an unfavourable reaction on the Peace Treaty, which if ratified at all will be with reservations.

EMPIRE DAY OR ARMISTICE DAY?

London, Feb. 19.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Butler, Mr. Lloyd George said the Government would consider the resolutions adopted by the Empire Movement Committee, firstly in favour of suggesting to the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and Dominions that they advise His Majesty to appeal to his peoples to hold public religious services on Empire Day according to the respective faiths; secondly in expressing the opinion that the time has come to use an Imperial flag bearing the Union Jack with symbols representing the Dominions, Crown Colonies and India, which would be flown on all places of worship and public buildings throughout the Empire as a token of thanksgiving to God for the preservation of the Empire.

Mr. Lloyd George added he was inclined to think that having regard to the way in which the Empire chose the anniversary of the signing of the armistice for thanksgiving, and in view of the impressiveness of that occasion, it might be preferable that similar action should henceforth be taken on that anniversary.

A RED REVERSE.

London, Feb. 19.

A War Office communiqué says that the Bolsheviks attacked on a 150 mile front between Lake Manchik and the Sea of Azov, but did not progress in the eastern sector. They crossed the Manchik west of the Tzaritsin-Ekaterinodar railway, but were repulsed with heavy losses on the lower Manchik. Numbers retreating were drowned in one of the lakes owing to the ice breaking. The volunteers have almost cleared the southern bank of the Don, imprisoning a thousand and capturing munitions.

EXPLORING THE FAR NORTH.

Stockholm, Feb. 16.

A Swedish expedition is starting tomorrow for Kamchatka with the object of making scientific researches. They are expected to arrive at their destination in May and will conclude their work by Christmas 1922.

FOREIGN OFFICERS NOT PERMITTED.

Washington, Feb. 15.

The President has revoked the War Emergency Regulation permitting foreign ships' officers to hold licences in American vessels, except in the cases of such as are willing to sign a declaration of their intention to become naturalised.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

London, Feb. 19.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir R. Hall, Mr. Churchill stated that according to War Office information Germany's military forces at present only sufficed to maintain internal order.

EX-GERMAN SHIPS.

Washington, Feb. 16.

The Supreme Court of Columbia has granted a temporary injunction restraining the Shipping Board from selling the ex-German liners.

THE MAD MULLAH.

Nairobi, Feb. 15.

A combined Anglo-Italian force, with tanks and air-craft, has landed at Berbers with the object of starting operations against the Mad Mullah of Abyssinia.

NOTICES.

We give

7 Years**Guarantee**

with

Moutrie**Pianos**

because we

Actually Make**Them.**You get **FULL VALUE** when youbuy a **MOUTRIE PIANO.****S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.****THE BRIGHT FRESH EYES OF
YOUTH**CAN BE YOURS AGAIN BY
THE USE OF**CROOKES' GLASSES.****N. LAZARUS,**

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

28, Queen's Road, C.N. HONGKONG.

Prescriptions accurately filled.

HEALTH against SICKNESS.

TRADE MARK

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTE STAMPS, EGGS, NOODLES, VERMI ELLI, or other kinds of Stuffs, REGULARLY you will have no complaint of any kind of stomach, as all our Products, being manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary Method, can be easily digested and give you **GOOD HEALTH and STRENGTH.**

Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World.

Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.

Terms moderate, especially to Agencies.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong, Nos. 47 & 48 Cantonment Road Central. Tel. No. 2230.

BRANCH OFFICE: Shanghai, Nos. 420 & 431, Nanjing Road.

FACTORIES: Hongkong, Wing King Street, Causeway Bay, and Shanghai, No. 71, North Soochow Road.

— NOTICE —

We have just received fresh stocks of Pepsident Tooth Paste, a scientific, new departure in dental preparations.

Price greatly lowered by high rate of exchange.

Also CUTEX.**THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.**

Just received from U.S.A. a new shipment of

Typewriters—different models—

Inspection cordially invited by

"UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO."

HOTEL MANSIONS—TOP FLOOR.

HONGKONG.

STAR GARAGE.

Tel No. 3017.

49, Des Vœux Road, Central

HONGKONG.

New Cars on Hire & For Sale.

STAR GARAGE.

Tel No. 3017.

49, Des Vœux Road, Central

HONGKONG.

New Cars on Hire & For Sale.

BOLSHEVIK RULE.**RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONISTS
IN LANCASHIRE.**

Four Russian trade unionists—metal workers from the Ijevsky and Votkinsky works of North-east Russia—are at present in Manchester, and are speaking at meetings arranged in various Lancashire towns by the People's League. Their object is to warn the British public against accepting the statements of the Bolsheviks about the condition of affairs in Russia.

They arrived in England recently from Siberia, where they have been for the last twelve months. The members of the deputation are M. Strumilov, a member of the Perm District Committee of the Metal Workers' Trade Union; M. Upovalov, president of the Votkinsky Metal Workers' Union; M. Jandarmov, vice president of the District Trade Union Bureau of the Ural; and M. Menchikov, member of the Metal Workers' Union of the Ijevsky Small Arms and Steel Works.

In an interview with a representative of the *Manchester Guardian* the deputation strongly denied the Bolsheviks' claim to be working in the interests of the peasants and workmen of Russia. They themselves were Social Democrats, but had been banished by the Bolsheviks. "As representatives of the working classes," they said, "we believe that the great bulk of the Russian people desire such a Government as may be instituted by a Constituent Assembly." The setting up of such an assembly was the declared object of Koltchak, and they argued that British intervention in support of Koltchak in the "war against barbarism" was a continuance of the war against Germany, because Bolshevism came from Germany and was supported by German arms and munitions. To help Russia to rid herself of a group of murderers and terrorists was not in their view interference with Russia's internal affairs, provided, of course, that foreign interference ended with the defeat of that group.

M. Upovalov described the semi-starvation existing in the district of the province of Nijni Novgorod when he left it in 1918. Asked whether the raising of the blockade would not be more effective in helping the Russian people than the indefinite continuance of civil war he replied that if food were allowed to enter Russia "it would be used only by the Bolshevik commissars for their own following of international adventurers—Magyars, Letts, and Chinese, who form the nucleus of the Bolshevik army."

THE INFLUENCE OF JAPAN.

The deputation were anxious to protest against the suggestion that Siberia should become autonomous that has been put forward from Japanese sources, notably in the article of Mr. Zumoto (lately with the Japanese Siberian army) which was quoted in the *Manchester Guardian* of December 23. Their argument was that the population of Siberia is representative of that of the whole of Russia. "Russia," said M. Strumilov, "can never be divided up into a number of independent or semi-independent States. The economic wealth of Russia consists in all its different peoples holding together as one single State. We all recognise, however, that this question can only be authoritatively discussed and settled by a Constituent Assembly of the Russian people." They strongly contested the suggestion that there is a divergence of view between Admiral Koltchak (who favours a united Russia) and M. Wologotsky (who is said to be in favour of an autonomous Siberia). The Omsk Government had made an emphatic declaration of belief in Russian unity, and M. Potanin, the founder of the Siberian co-operative movement, who was the originator of the separatist idea, had formally renounced it. The deputation saw Japanese influence at work in the talk of the break up of Russia into small States, for, as M. Strumilov put it, "it would be to the interest of Japanese ambitions that they should have only to deal with small Governments rather than with united people."

HARROW SCHOOL WAR MEMORIAL.

The Harrow School Memorial Hall will be erected on the site of Dame Armstrong House, opposite the Vaughan Library, one of the old Dame Houses which were closed about a century ago. A temporary cross is to be erected at once and the permanent building when building conditions are easier.

HARROW SCHOOL WAR MEMORIAL.

The Harrow School Memorial Hall will be erected on the site of Dame Armstrong House, opposite the Vaughan Library, one of the old Dame Houses which were closed about a century ago. A temporary cross is to be erected at once and the permanent building when building conditions are easier.

NOTICES.**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.****FURNISHING DEPT.****TEAKWOOD FURNITURE**

IN PERIOD STYLES.

SHIPS' UPHOLSTERY

A SPECIALITY.

BEDDING CLEANED AND RE-MADE.

WE EMPLOY A TRAINED STAFF OF UPHOLSTERERS

UNDER EXPERT EUROPEAN SUPERVISION

AND ALL WORK IS CARRIED OUT ON THE PREMISES,

INSPECTION BEING INVITED.

WATSONS**DRY GINGER-ALE.****FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.**

Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Pints \$1.25 Per Dozen

Half Pints75

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

CARBONATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 638.

JUST ARRIVED**F. H. AYRES'****CHAMPIONSHIP****LAWN TENNIS BALLS**

Each dozen packed in airtight case.

Note Price:— **\$7.50** doz.**FOOTBALL BOOTS**

English made Football boots in all Sizes,

Good Strong make

\$8.50 pair.**RUBBER KNEE BOOTS**

A fresh lot just to hand. All Sizes.

Special Price **\$9.50** a pair.**WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
LIMITED.**

20, Des Vœux Road, HONGKONG.

Watson's

NASALENE

an invaluable prophylactic

against

Colds and Influenza

Price 60 Cents per jar.

Special sprays for nose & throat with
spraying liquid.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but a and evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who are our agents there.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1920.

MORE CANTON MUDDLES.

Foreign observers may be pardoned if they begin wondering when the so-called Canton Military Government intends to complete the task which it assigned to itself when it first began its existence some years back, namely the drafting of the Constitution. It will be fresh in the minds of most people that the Canton Government was formed because some members of the old Peking Parliament, considering that they were the only persons legally invested with the duty of carrying on the administration of the Republic, came down South and acted upon the contention that to them, and them alone, could the task of revising the Constitution be entrusted. Incidentally, this Canton Administration has never been recognised by the Powers, and some of its acts have been palpably illegal, such, for instance, as the diversion of Customs and salt revenues. But, notwithstanding this, the so-called Parliament has periodically met, though of late, in consequence of dissension between the various cliques, its gatherings have been less frequent, and it seems that most of the members have forgotten what they originally came to Canton to do.

The latest development is that a group of these M.P.'s has held a meeting for the purpose of organising a society to discuss the best method of forming a quorum for the drafting of the Constitution. This fact of itself shows into what a hopeless muddle these Military Government folk have got themselves. They came to Canton with a great blowing of trumpets, talked much about the "rights" of the Southern Parliament, started on the task of drafting the precious Constitution, then got at loggerheads one with the other, next discovered that many of the members were rather more concerned with pleasure-seeking and the raking in of squeeze than with serious work for their country, found it impossible to carry on the Parliamentary gatherings, and now some of them are trying to evolve a scheme by which a sufficient number of M.P.'s can be induced to meet so as to complete the task which was originally the chief duty taken in hand by these selfsame men. If a detailed history could be written of the doings of these Southern malcontents it would make an ideal theme for Gilbertian wit. We recall some of the rowdy Parliamentary gatherings, ending in free fights and the consequent necessity of chaining to the desks the inkpots and cuspidors, so that they might not be used as missiles by the excited M.P.'s. Then there was the dramatic appearance of Sun Yat-sen, clothed in a costly uniform denoting that he was Generalissimo, albeit he knew more about the use of his tongue than of military weapons. And so we could go on, showing how this comic opera Parliament has carried out its self-imposed duties.

All of us know that the power of individuals or cliques in China rests on the control of soldiery. The man or the party with no troops at his back is impotent in Chinese political life. That has been so in Canton all along, and still is. Just at the moment there is a struggle going on there for the control of the Yunnan Army. The Yunnanese forces made their first appearance in Kwangtung in 1915, when the then Military Governor, Lung Chai-kwong, attempted to support Yuan Shih-kai's monarchical ambitions. But though the notorious Lung has gone, the Yunnan troops remain, and there is now a squabble as to who should have the backing of these soldiers. There is talk of an open conflict on the subject and the suggestion has been made that three of the Southern leaders should mediate on the question. And so the merry game goes on. Here are men who want the world to believe that they have a single eye towards China's well-being. They cannot agree amongst themselves on a solitary issue, even of provincial government, much less on a larger issue which cry aloud for attention. It is the old cry of "Mediate, Mediate." But they never get near to really big questions. The outlook appears gloomy in all conscience at the beginning of another year.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

A SERVICE ANOMALY.

One hears some very peculiar things sometimes when talking to men of the services in Hongkong. If anyone is in search of interesting anomalies, let him have a chat to the naval men of the China Station and he will learn quite a deal of how things done in the services contrast with the ordinary conceptions of ordinary civilian people. We will take just one little matter on the question of pay. As most people are aware, the military get all their pay at the local concession rate (2-3) but the naval men only get eighty per cent. of theirs at such a figure, the remaining twenty per cent. being paid at the official rate. That is only by way of introduction to what follows. When a military man makes an allotment to his wife in England, the whole of the money that is due to him is first put into dollars at the concession rate and then the amount in sterling that he has allotted is deducted according to the official rate. For instance, say a man earning £1 a week makes a 10- allotment, he first of all is entitled to \$10. Assuming that the official rate is 5- to the dollar, it means that his allotment of 10- costs him only \$2, he receiving the balance. He gets the benefit of the high dollar on that amount of his money that he has to send away. But it is not so in the Navy. A good many men when they came out allotted quite a goodly portion of their pay to wives they were leaving behind. They discovered on arrival that their allotments were first of all deducted from their sterling pay and then the balance handed to them (eighty per cent. at the concession rate and twenty per cent. at the current official rate). As compared with the Army procedure this meant a big difference. Say a man earning £1 a week has allotted 10- to his wife, that 10- is deducted first and then the balance is paid to him in dollars—\$4.40. As compared to the military man, he is worse off by \$3.60 on every pound earned. Of course, the men have found a remedy. They have cut down the amounts of their allotments to what is barely the minimum and, out of the larger sum in dollars handed to them personally, they have gone to the Post Office and bought money orders in favour of their wives or relatives and have thereby been the gainers. So in the end the Navy has saved but very little, because the men have "tumbled" to what was being done. The anomalous point is just this:—If the military can put all a man's pay into the concession rate before touching it for purposes of allotment, why cannot the Navy? If the local Naval Paymaster has executive powers in a matter such as this it would be a good thing if he followed the military lead, instead of making it necessary for the men to give their wives a small official allotment in order to make the most of their pay.

Now that Mr. Denman Fuller has returned to the Colony he hopes to shortly resume his regular organ recitals. The Cathedral organ has, however, suffered very severely during the past few weeks, owing to the extreme climatic changes, so that a great part of the action has had to be taken out. As soon as Mr. Denman Fuller has progressed sufficiently with the work, he hopes to be able to announce the date of the first recital, unless any unforeseen difficulties are encountered, this will probably be early in March.

That Peace with Russia. For the second time within very recent date there has been news received in London that Mr. O'Grady, who is conferring with the Bolshevik representative regarding the exchange of British and Russian prisoners, is conducting peace negotiations with the Bolsheviks. And for the second time also there has quickly followed a denial of such report. In view of the fact that the report regarding the suggested peace negotiations also contained some details that would have been difficult of pure manufacture, one can only conclude that, in spite of the denials, a move has been initiated in the direction of a settlement, but that until there is something of a more tangible and complete nature to announce, the authorities are anxious to keep the matter out of the realm of public discussion.

FRANKNESS NEEDED.

It seems rather a pity that there is not displayed a franker confidence in public opinion, because it is as certain as anything can be that this question of peace with the Bolsheviks is viewed in widely divergent light by the people at home. Apart from the more advanced section of the Labour Party there is very little sympathy shown, at least publicly, towards the Bolsheviks. Although peace with them in itself might be a very desirable thing, the subsequent effects of that peace might be a great deal worse than the present state of war. So many stories have gained ground

DAY BY DAY.

WE ARE NOT SENT INTO THIS WORLD TO DO ANYTHING INTO WHICH WE CAN NOT PUT OUR HEARTS.—Ruskin.

Amongst the passengers who left by the Korea Maru yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Quail's van Ufford, Mr. A. G. Stephen and Mr. R. F. Mattingley.

A Chinese girl who was injured by being knocked down by a motor car belonging to Connaught Garage, near Pottenger Street, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

Basket ball players are reminded that entries for the first Open League in Hongkong close to-morrow. Entries should be sent to Mr. J. L. McPherson, at the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

This morning the Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron (Vice Admiral Sir A. L. Duff) inspected the ships' companies of H. M. warships at present in port. There were close on a thousand men on parade.

We learn that Mr. Remedios, an old employee of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., collapsed on board the s.s. Sui Tai on his way to Macao on Saturday last and later died in hospital there.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's receipts for the week ended February 21st, totalled \$18,205 which is an increase of \$4,602 over the same week last year. For the eight weeks of the year, the total takings are \$111,679 which is a decrease of \$2,815 over the same period last year.

The acting Danish Consul in Hongkong notifies us that the following telegram has to-day been received at the Consulate from the Danish Minister at Peking:—Following telegram received from Foreign Office:—"Plebiscite in first zone Slesvig 75,000 Danes and 23,000 Germans." That means that Northern Slesvig is now a Danish Province."

Now that Mr. Denman Fuller has returned to the Colony he hopes to shortly resume his regular organ recitals. The Cathedral organ has, however, suffered very severely during the past few weeks, owing to the extreme climatic changes, so that a great part of the action has had to be taken out. As soon as Mr. Denman Fuller has progressed sufficiently with the work, he hopes to be able to announce the date of the first recital, unless any unforeseen difficulties are encountered, this will probably be early in March.

FLOWER SHOW.

SOME NEW DEPARTURES.

The entries for the forthcoming Hongkong Flower Show close to-morrow. There are several alterations in the classes this year, the principal being as under:—

Class 130.—Six Cactus and/or Peony Dahlias, to be shown in stands supplied by the Society. (There is one class for dahlias instead of two, as in previous years.)

Class 125.—Six bunches of Antirrhinum, not more than five heads in each vase. Vases will be supplied by the Society, in which the flowers must be staged. (This is a new departure: open section.)

Class 138 is the same as Class 125, except that it is a Peak section.

Class 164.—One pot of plants indigenous to Hongkong.

Class 165.—One pots of herbaceous plant.

Class 166.—Six pots of three annuals and three of flowering plants of any kind open to Residents of Coast and West River Ports.

The three classes above (164, 165 and 166) are new departures. In each case, attached to the pots there must be a big card stating kind or variety of exhibit.

respecting the Bolsheviks and their intended propaganda of the gospel of anarchy (although it is called a different name by them) that a very understandable fear has grown up that with their free access to the outside world there will be a recrudescence of political violence. But whatever would result, it certainly would be a welcome change to be taken into the fuller confidence of the diplomats at home.

AN ISLANDERS DIARY.

(BY "AJAX.")

Lord Erskine, in cross examination, could be most searching and severe but he never resorted to brow-beating, nor was he gratuitously rude. Often he carried his point by coaxing, and when the evidence could not be contradicted he would try by pleasantness to lessen the effect of it, which I intend to adhere to in this week's diary. On the trial of an action to recover the value of a quantity of whalebone, the defence turning to the quality of the article, a witness was called, of impenetrable stupidity, who could not be made to distinguish between the two well-known descriptions of this commodity—the long and the thick. Still confounding thick whalebone with long, Erskine exclaimed, in seeming despair, "Why, man, you do not seem to know the difference between what is thick and what is long! Now, I tell you the difference. You are thick-headed, but you are not long-headed." The annual meeting of the Humphreys Estate Company which was held last week gave Mr. Humphreys an opportunity for a display of seeming stupidity. After remarking that the Company's houses had been full throughout the year, he said the net profits worked out at about 54 per cent. on the capital, which he considered disappointing!! Continuing, he said:—"At the same time, this result affords conclusive evidence that not only has there been no rent profiteering so far as this Company is concerned, but that, on the contrary, our rentals are too low, as indeed they are in some cases." The italics are mine.

"The man in the wilderness asked me
How many strawberries grew
in the sea.
I answered him as I thought
good.
As many as red herrings in the wood."

Thus runs a familiar jingle. If the Company's rentals are too low, how could they be otherwise in some cases. If they are too low in all cases, they must be too low in every case. There is hardly any logic in the Chairman's remarks. I would suggest to Mr. Henry Humphreys that he carry a copy of Locke "On the Human Understanding" under his arm the next time he presides at a company meeting. A study of this work may expand his sense of logic. If Mr. Humphreys wants me to believe that the Company is only earning seven per cent. on the capital in the case of the Humphreys Buildings, I will only do so on the production of the books. A calculation of that kind cannot be made on present-day valuation of the land and building. It is all moonshine. I wish the Company would credit the man-in-the street with a little more common-sense.

It is stated that the Tramway Company are on the eve of extending their lines. The construction of the proposed new lines as a simple extension of the present system will be a boon to the poor classes. With the increasing importance of cheap means of transport the policy of imposing road maintenance costs is being called into question in England. If the extension of the tramway system is to be a practical possibility and is to bring with it cheap communications, it is absolutely necessary that the new lines should be constructed in the cheapest method, compatible with efficiency and that the cost of maintaining them should be reduced to a minimum. The cost of labour has gone up and it is unlikely that the cost of materials and the cost of labour will ever fall again to pre-war level. It is not likely they will fall to any considerable extent for some years to come. It is hardly necessary to insist upon the fact that in order to attain their objects tramways must be cheap. The tramway fares charged in Hongkong are exorbitant, and it is high time that the Directors reduced them. It is generally recognised that the development of Hongkong should be secured by pushing out the tramways. Without cheap and rapid means of communication, the Colony cannot improve much.

While on the subject of tramway extension, I may mention that a bold innovation in tramway design is about to be attempted by the Birmingham Tramways Committee. The principal novelty is the proposal to build the lines as sleeper track on a formation raised above the carriage way, on which other vehicles will not run, excepting

EXPORT OF GOLD.

A PROFITABLE HONGKONG BUSINESS.

For the last six months or so there has been a steady and heavy shipment of gold from Hongkong to the Straits Settlements. No sooner do American "double eagles" arrive here than they disappear to the Straits. Chinese gold-leaf dealers in Hongkong sell these twenty-dollar gold coins of the United States to the Straits and the merchants there sell them to the Indians, who in turn dispose of them to smugglers to India, principally, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and Colombo. These gold coins are presumably hoarded in India. That the "double eagles" which are exported from Hongkong are eventually smuggled into India there is not an iota of doubt. It is admitted by the gold dealers here, and they should know.

This new business is extremely profitable to all who indulge in it. The gold-leaf dealers make a lot of money, and his branch or agent in the Straits Settlement reaps an equal benefit, and so does the Indian smuggler. At first, only the Chinese gold-leaf dealer used to export American twenty-dollar gold coins to Singapore, but now there are in the ranks of these people others who have also started exporting gold to the Straits, namely money changers and Chinese and foreign commission agents.

The Hongkong banks buy Straits bills against gold shipments at stiff rates. Sometimes they get 17 points over the official rate, but it is usually at least 15 points over the rate in a firm market. In spite of this, the exporters can afford to sell these gold coins to the Straits at a profit, which is a sufficient indication that there is big money in this business.

The highest prices fetched so far for the "double eagle" has been Straits, \$65, which is the present rate there. The Straits merchant sell to the Indian smugglers at Rs. 70 to Rs. 80, which, at the present rate of exchange amount to over H.K. \$45. In Hongkong these American "double eagles" can be obtained at \$22 to \$23.

The people who have suffered by the continual shipments of gold to the Straits Settlements are the Chinese exporters of foodstuffs and of general merchandise to Singapore, Penang and the neighbouring parts, because the goods are sent to their customers there on credit. Heavy shipments of gold coins from Hongkong to the Settlements serve to strengthen and raise the T.T. rate on Singapore. Consequently, the exporter gets, when payment falls due, less Hongkong dollars than he would have received on the day when the sales were made. Gold shipments to the Straits have a bad effect on the sterling rate, because when the Banks here sell "double eagles" to the Chinese they have to import them from America. That means that the Bank's branches in New York and San Francisco have to sell T.T. on London in order to get the money to buy "double eagles" for shipment to Hongkong. This serves to make the American cross-rate on London weaker and on a downward tendency, which is not favourable to Great Britain, as she depends on America at present for the supply of foodstuffs and materials. It will be seen that a high American dollar is not advantageous to Britain. When the Banks in Hongkong buy bills from the Chinese they have to sell T.T. on London to pay for them. That raises the Hongkong dollar higher in exchange value. It is also bad for the commercial resources of India, as these gold coins, when they get to India, are hoarded. This has a benign effect on the trade of the country.

Summing up, we see that these heavy imports of gold dollars into the Colony and their eventual exportations to the Straits Settlements and to India are beneficial to America, and injurious to the people in Singapore as they have to pay more for imports of foodstuffs, etc., from Hongkong, while London has to pay more for American imports on account of the low value of the sterling.

At crossing places. The new type of tramway would be laid in the middle of the roadway but would be on a higher level, crossings being provided at frequent intervals for vehicular traffic. The sleeper track system, it is claimed, will ensure less noise and vibration and conduce to more rapid and comfortable travelling. There is no reason why the Hongkong Tramway Company should not follow Birmingham in this matter.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Burgomaster of Xpres has issued a notice to tourists reminding them that the salient is ground bawled by British valour. A quarter of a million dead are buried in the semi-circle of mud surrounding that City of Ghosts. There are almost more crosses than blades of grass. It seems a pity that such a place should be made a resort for holiday makers; but there is every indication that an unprecedented rush will be made this spring for the battlefields of France and Flanders.

Barristers, we hear, are to participate in the general rise of wages and price of commodities by receiving bigger fees. Very soon even the guinea "dock" brief will be a thing of the past, while eminent "specials" will demand and obtain nearly as much as cinema stars. Not only the barrister, but his clerk, will benefit by a rise, for the latter is paid at the rate of about 5 per cent. on his master's earnings. This comes, however, not from his master's pocket, but from the client's; thus a guinea fee is charged £1 3s. 6d., and so on.—Daily Chronicle.

Colonel Almer, who becomes brevet Colonial Secretary, has had an interesting and diversified career. Born in India, son of a Civil Servant, he went from Harrow to Balliol, where he did great things, becoming eventually a Fellow of All Souls—one Oxford's prizes. Next he served as private secretary to Lord Courtney, in itself a liberal education, travelled in the Near East, and took up journalism. Incidentally he found time to become a barrister, and made several valiant bids for Parliamentary honours—once against Mr. Lansbury—before he was elected for South Birmingham in 1911.

Two interesting sinecures are held by one of the Eton College prize-winners, the Marquis of Donegall, who has just carried off the Headmaster's French prize. This 16-year-old peer inherited with his titles the post of Governor of Carrickfergus Castle, an historic structure, now used chiefly as an armoury, near which William III. landed before the Battle of the Boyne. Then he is also Lord High Admiral of Lough Neagh, which is the largest sheet of water in the British Isles, with an area of 153 square miles. The lough has been held, also, to be the oldest lake in our islands, extending back beyond the glacial epoch. The noble Etonian should be a "wet-bob" with such associations.

The Earl of Plymouth has just received from Cambridge University a quaint document informing him that as Sumus Seneschallus, or High Steward, he will be paid annually "four pounds of good English money, in two equal portions half-yearly." Lord Plymouth will probably not follow the present fashion of starting a strike for a "living wage" because his office is now virtually a sinecure. But formerly the High Steward had to arrest, try, and punish undergraduate felons, and those duties were by no means nominal. Dr. Routh, the centenarian President of Magdalen, who died within living memory, saw two Oxford undergraduates hanged for highway robbery on the galleys which then stood by the Long Wall.

Sir Alan Bagot, Bart., whose death at the early age of 24 is recorded, leaves behind some worldly possessions that many might envy. Levens Hall, the family seat, is one of the most beautiful old mansions in all Westmorland, its gray moss-grown walls, embattled and turreted, giving it the appearance of mediaeval times. It contains a fine collection of personal relics, linking the family with many a great name—Nelson's among the rest. But perhaps the best treasure of all at Levens is the old English garden; and that, to be sure, as all who have seen it will agree, is a dream of beauty and a paradise of wonder and charm. An admirable description of this garden appears in Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel "Helbeck of Helmsdale," which she wrote when living here.

GABY DELYS DEAD.
Paris, February 11.—Gaby Delys, the dancer, died of typhoid. She recently underwent an operation for throat trouble.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.
IMPORTERS
OF
STEEL & STEEL PRODUCTS - BAMBOO STEEL
TIN PLATE - BRASS-COPPER - ZINC & MACHINERY
HARDWARE - PAPER - DYES & PIECE GOODS.
TOP FLOOR
TELEPHONE 2189. YORK BUILDING.

In Shanghai
they charged
\$2.00 per seat
to see

"POLLY OF THE CIRCUS."

It is showing
at usual prices
at the CORONET.

OUR PEKING LETTER

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
Peking, February 11.

Since last Wednesday the students have had experiences and they are now much quieter. Those accepting responsibility for last Wednesday's incidents are still in custody, while the preparations by the authorities have had the effect of discouraging further demonstrations, at least for the present. Telephonic communication between the colleges has been suspended for the time being, which makes it difficult for the students to rush anything as they did before. To-day they are out lecturing again but they are much chastened, and their flags are so tiny that they can be shipped up their sleeves.

It is believed that no attempt will be made to commence negotiations with the Japanese until after China New Year. This view is supported by the fact that Lu Tseng-shan Minister of Foreign Affairs, has again resigned, this time finally, as well as Chen Lu, the Vice-Minister, who has followed the lead of his chief. For one thing such a course as is proposed is very unpopular. Public opinion is altogether opposed to the opening of direct negotiations with the Japanese Government, but in official circles it is felt that it cannot be avoided. The best that can be hoped for is that the evil day may be postponed in anticipation of a general election in Japan which might have an effect upon Japanese policy vis a vis this country.

An unofficial exchange of views shows that Japan is willing to return Kiaochow provided there is agreement that the Shantung railways be jointly operated and that the various treaties entered into between the two countries be carried out, particularly with regard to the supply of raw materials, to Japan and that the Sino-Japanese military pact be given effect to if need be in operations against the Bolsheviks. Officials have feared the latter for some time. They have seen the Allies depart from Siberia. They have realised that Japan will either have to fight the Bolsheviks or get out of Siberia. That imperialistic Japan should be the only nation to fight the Bolsheviks must create an unpleasant opinion in ultra democratic classes throughout Europe and America, tending to deepen the distrust of that country. China has no particular dread of Bolshevism, but Japan has, and it has been feared that Japan, in the advancement of her own policy on the continent, might invoke the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement of 1917 and call upon China to assist in military measures designed to safeguard the Far East from the Bolshevik bogey. In this way China may be dragged into war activities for which she has no inclination simply at the behest of Japan. This danger is

A. B. COMMENDED.

FOR CATCHING A SNATCHER.

For the creditable part which he performed in bringing about the arrest of a Chinese snatcher, Able Seaman William H. Trace was spoken of in high terms by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's morning, and the announcement was made that his conduct would be brought to the notice of the Commanding Officer of his ship, H.M.S. Alacrity.

On Saturday, Trace witnessed a snatching incident on the Praya East. A Chinese man came up behind a Chinese girl who was carrying a baby on her back and snatched a pair of bangles from the infant's wrist. He then looked off, but was pursued for a great distance by Trace, who eventually ran down the thief.

The thief, who is a time-expired banished, was given the maximum sentence of one year's hard labour, a sound whipping with the cane, and also four hours' stocks.

very real, for the militarists of China can only be kept in the saddle by money from Japan.

There is now little doubt but the Chinese Government will receive an advance from the Consortium sufficient to tide over the China new year. If the Consortium does not agree to do so, Japan will, and obviously it is better that there should be an associated loan providing for supervision than a Japanese loan without such guarantees. But such an advance will only carry over the difficulty for a few weeks. The helplessness of the Government will still be as great. Disbandment of troops may be commended, but in such a minor degree as to have scarcely any imperceptible effect.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister is being feted on the eve of his departure from China after 43 years in the Far East. Last Friday he was the guest of the International Anti-Opium Association and made an interesting speech in which he promised to do his best to assist in completing the opium reform. To-night he is being entertained by the Anglo-American Association.

Last Thursday was the official commencement of spring according to the Chinese calendar. Already there is a difference in the atmosphere and skaters are anticipating that there are few opportunities left them this winter.

Dr W. W. Yen, Chinese Minister to Germany formerly, is mentioned as a likely successor to Lu Tseng-shiang. He is one of China's ablest diplomats.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

I noticed in the notes written by "Davy Jones," whoever that individual may be, one or two things that greatly amused me, and undoubtedly a good few more people as well. What a great pity that "Davy Jones," who, apparently, is given to writing about something that he seems to know nothing whatever about, did not stop in the place usually allotted to him—the Sea Locker, or else the Ark. He is all behind the times, and I am certain that the football public will be only too pleased at any time for him to make himself generally useful and take over the Hongkong Shield Competition and also the U.S. League, as he seems to know so much about it and what ought to be done. Methinks that it is not so long ago, I heard "lackadaisical" methods mentioned by someone, who very nearly frightened certain League officials, by his talk of what was going to happen but has not yet come off.

Yes, teams in the U.S. League have been able to make their own arrangements regarding matches, to a certain extent, owing, as I said before, to ships leaving and owing to the Races etc. but as for trying to "kid us on," that we have disregarded the F.A. rules in any way, well he is talking through his hat. If we have done so, in any competition or League, let him make his statement to the Football Association, and we will see then what is the matter. All teams in the Competition know their fixtures in the second round.

It is all very well for "Davy Jones" and his satellites to come along and expect every one in the Colony to bow the knee to them and say "It shall be so." Those days are over, and the sooner the said gentleman appreciates that, the better it will be for him. In conclusion, I may say that as it is not his custom to dabble in football matters, according to his statement, I should certainly advise him not to do so.

Two U.S. League matches were played yesterday (Monday) on the Naval ground. The Hawkins met the Alacrity, the former winning by 3 goals to nil. On the military ground, the Wilts met the Ambrose "A," the Wilts gaining another victory by 3 goals to 2. On Wednesday, the Wilts will oppose the Ambrose "B." The last time these teams met they drew—one each—but I think that the Ambrose "B" team will have to travel this time if they are going to beat or even draw with the Wilts, whose team has improved wonderfully of late. Then on Thursday should see another very good contest, Ambrose "A" and Hawkins. These teams also drew the last time they met, so that another stiff game will be played, and as points are very badly needed just now by both teams, it will certainly be one of the best games of the League.

FOOTBALL SHIELD.

The following Shield fixtures are to be played on Saturday, the 28th Feb. on the Club Ground—2.30 p.m.—Replay match, South China v. H. M. S. Hawkins; referee, Lieutenant Snooks, R.C.A.

4 p.m.—St. Joseph's College v. Kowloon; referee, Mr. Birkenshaw, R.N.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.
HOW BABY'S OWN TABLETS
KEEP THE LITTLE ONES
WELL.

Once you have tried Baby's Own Tablets for your baby or little child you will want to keep them always in the house because they are so gentle, sure and safe. Small and easily crushed to a powder, pleasant in taste, and guaranteed absolutely harmless, these Tablets give prompt relief to the little ones when troubled with stomach pains, indigestion, constipation, croup, feverishness, diarrhoea or teething pains. Although containing not the slightest particle of opiate or narcotic drug, they quickly bring soothing sleep, and they expel worms, that common cause of fretfulness, malnutrition and delayed growth.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, have brought a sense of happy security to thousands of parents; why not to you? They are obtainable from chemists, also post free at 60 cents three val from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH FISH
FINNAN HADDOCK
FILLET HADDOCK
KIPPERS

SALT SIBERIAN SALMON

New shipment just received.

WE NOW HAVE FOR SALE

COULOMMIER CHEESE DEVONSHIRE CREAM

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE
COMPANY, LIMITED.



PURE MARINE PAINT

CAL-PA-CO cannot be equalled for purity and the excellent finish it imparts on any surface. It withstands the severe tests of weather and varying temperature.

INTERIOR DECORATION
CAL-PA-CO offers something entirely new in interior finish.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
CALIFORNIA PAINT CO.

Sole Agents
GERIN, DREVARD & CO.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & CO., LTD.,

VARNISH, COLOUR, PAINT,

AND
ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION MANUFACTURERS
OIL BOILERS,
REFINERS, &
DISTILLERS,
HULL & LONDON.

REPRESENTED BY:—

The Anglo-Chinese Engineers' Association, Ltd.,
(A. C. E. A. L.—REISS.)

IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

LIQUID PAINTS.
(Mixed Ready For Use).

SUPERIOR
WASHABLE DISTEMPER.
(Stucco Paint).

OXIDE PAINTS.

STEEL PRIMING PAINT.

ANTI-CORROSION COMPO.

ANTI-FOULING COMPO.

etc. etc.

STAINS IN OIL VARNISH.

STAINS IN WATER.

LACQUERS.

FINE CARRIAGE VARNISH.

FINE OAK VARNISH.

FINE COPAL VARNISH.

FINE FRENCH POLISH.

FINE GOLD SIZE.

FINE BLACK JAPAN.

BLUNDELL'S PETRIFYING LIQUIDS.

FOR THE CURE OF DAMP WALLS.

AN EFFECTIVE SUBSTITUTE FOR GLAZED TILES.
LARGELY USED FOR HOSPITALS, SANATORIA, PUBLIC BATHS & WASH HOUSES, LAUNDRIES, LAVATORIES, DAIRIES, SCHOOLS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

SHOW CARDS OF STANDARD COLOURS AND
FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

Office:
Queen's Building,
No. 3 Ice House St.
Telephone 673.

Show Rooms:
Nos. 15-16, Connaught Road, Central.
Telephone No. 3256.

NOTICES.

BATH GOWNS

NEW STOCK

JUST RECEIVED

ALSO

JAEGER

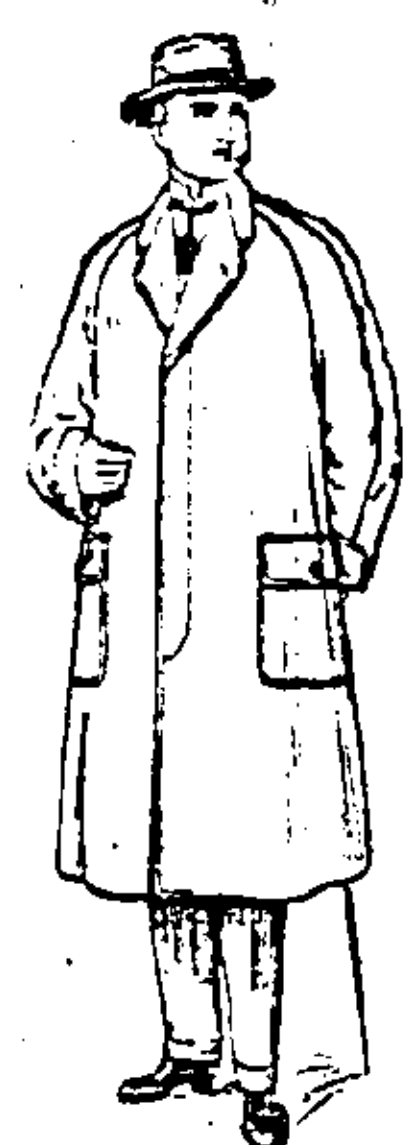
IN LIGHT WEIGHT
PURE WOOL

J. T. SHAW

TEL. 692.

SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346



Have a good selection
of Gentlemen's

RAINCOATS

in

WATERPROOF TWEEDS

from \$21.50

RUBBERED MACKINTOSHES

\$30.00

Guaranteed Waterproof

SILK OILSKINS

\$17.50

KNEE BOOTS

SOUTHWESTERS
etc. etc.

UMBRELLAS

in a good assortment of handles.

JUST ARRIVED

NEW MUSIC NEW RECORDS

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
(THE COLUMBIA SHOP.)

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

GOLDEN GUINEA SPARKLING MUSCATEL

SPARKLING REDBURGUNDY (Cresta Blanca)

SPARKLING MOSELLE (Cresta Blanca)

GALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

15, Queen's Road Central.

(Telephone No. 783)

COPPER QUEEN BELTING

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.
4th Floor Hotel Mansions. Tel 114.
and at Canton.

SKOOKUM PACKING

SHIPPING.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND
& QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
ITOLA	5,200	1st Mar.	Colombo & Bombay.
DUNERA	5,400	14th Mar.	S'pore, C'bo & Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

MUTTRA	4,600	27 Feb. 1 p.m.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
--------	-------	----------------	---

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN	4,000	27th Feb.	Sandakan, Thursday Is. Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
---------	-------	-----------	--

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

* BANCA	6,000	24 Feb. d'light	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
DUNERA	5,400	2nd Mar.	Shanghai.

* Cargo only.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 15ft. X 3 X 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central. Agents.

CPLOS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Mojji) Kule & Yokohama)

FROM DUE

STEAMERS. HONGKONG. VANCOUVER.

Empress of Russia	Mar. 11	Mar. 29
*Monteagle	Mar. 23	Apr. 17
Empress of Japan	Mar. 29	Apr. 19
Empress of Asia	Apr. 8	Apr. 26
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
Empress of Japan	May 26	June 16
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
*Monteagle	June 4	June 28
Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
*Monteagle	Aug. 5	Aug. 29
Empress of Russia	Aug. 25	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11

Passage Rates to United Kingdom.
1st Cabin 1st Class 1st Cabin 1st Class 1st Cabin 1st Class
1st Cabin 1st Class 1st Cabin 1st Class 1st Cabin 1st Class
1st Cabin 1st Class 1st Cabin 1st Class 1st Cabin 1st Class

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 724. Cable address GACANPAO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A., Shanghai, China, Manila, P.I., Kobe, Japan and Hongkong.
Operating the following Far Eastern services for account of the United States Shipping Board.

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST, JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES.

For San Francisco & Seattle. For San Francisco.

"WEST JENA" 1st Mar. "COLORADO SPRINGS" 2nd half Mar.
"WEST CACTUS" 2nd half Mar.

ALSO

"West India," "West Lion," "Devonport," "Elbow," "Elkhorn," "West Segovia,"
"Braceport," "Viking," "West Cape," "Dundee," "Hawthorn," "West
Cawdon," "West Inna,"

arrivals to be announced later.

Through rates quoted and through B/Ls issued to all overland points in U.S. and Canada.

Tel. 3008.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 1st FLOOR, POWELL'S BUILDING.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—141.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.
General Banking and Foreign Exchange.
We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.
American Business a Specialty.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern

Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Mar. at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 13th Apr. at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU ... Sunday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said & Marseilles.

IYO MARU ... Tuesday, 24th Feb., at noon.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 5th Mar., at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo

Suez and Port Said.

DAKAR MARU ... Beginning of April.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via S'pore, C'bo, Suez & Port Said.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Beginning of March.

TORA MARU ... Beginning of April.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Mar., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Apr., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San

Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOTTORI MARU ... Beginning of March.

HAKATA MARU ... End of February.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

ROYAL MARU ... Thursday, 26th February.

TOTO MARU ... Beginning of March.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CEYLON MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd March.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Mar., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU ... Monday, 23rd Feb., at 11 a.m.

SAIKAI MARU ... Saturday, 25th Feb.

KAIFUKU MARU (Kobe only) Monday, 1st March.

WAKAMATSU MARU (Kobe only) Monday, 1st March.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 4th Mar., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.

TENYO MARU ... 21,000 ... 11th Mar.

SHINKO MARU ... 22,000 ... 1st April.

SIBERIA MARU ... 21,000 ... 1st April.

PERSIA MARU ... 20,000 ... 1st April.

KOREA MARU ... 20,000 ... 2nd May.

* Canning call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

HENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.

KIYO MARU ... 17,000 ... 2nd July.

* Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan; free of charge

for full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375. T. DAICO, Manager

KING'S BUILDINGS.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

Mar. 23rd, 1920. Mar. 2nd, 1920.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER,

Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sailing
LONDON & ROTTERDAM "SWAZI" 15th March.
For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.
Subject to change without notice.

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 3rd Feb. 1920.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

FOR NEW YORK.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

S. S. "GOTHIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for New York via Panal on or
about 10th March
For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

FORMER GERMAN SHIPS.

Washington, February 15.—
Congressman Sabath of Illinois
introduced a resolution in the
House, proving that the former
German liners shall not be sold,
unless authorization is given the
secretary of the Treasury and the
Chairman of the Shipping Board
to adopt rules for the selling of
liquor on board United States
ships outside the three mile zone.
It is claimed that United States
Shipping Board vessels cannot
compete for passenger traffic
with privately owned steamers
which sell liquor outside the three
mile zone.

CLYDE BUILT STEAMERS

The new twin-screw steamer
Peshawar, built and engineered for
the Peninsular and Oriental
Steam Navigation Co. by Messrs.
Barclay, Curle and Co., Ltd.,
Glasgow, ran successful trials on
the Firth and Clyde on the 18th
January. The vessel is built to
the highest class of Lloyd's
Registry, is 450 feet long by 58
feet 10 inches to the shelter deck;
and has a gross tonnage of 8,000.
The machinery consists of two
sets triple expansion engines
having cylinders 26 1/2 in., 44 in.,
73 in. diameter by 48 in. stroke,
steam being supplied from four
boilers on Howden's forced
draught system, the engines being
capable of developing 8,000
h.p. This vessel is of the shelter
deck type, with raised topgallant
forecastle and poop decks.
Superior accommodation for the
officers and engineers is fitted in
deckhouses on the shelter deck,
a separate room being provided
for each officer and engineer.
The crew accommodation is fitted
on the shelter deck aft in the
poop space and on the upper deck
aft, there being separate rooms
for each watch. The vessel is
fitted up with all the latest
modern convenience for quick
discharge of the cargo, and is
fitted with refrigerating machinery
capable of sufficient size to
deal with all the holds and 'tween
decks of the vessel.

GERMAN SHIPPING.

Practical indications are not
lacking to show that the once
very robust branch of British
shipping business with German
ports is now slowly recovering.
Only one German ship with a
German crew has yet arrived in
the port of London, but others
are following, and it will not be
long before regular sailings are
announced that will lead to a
resumption of trade on some-
thing like a pre-war scale,
when ten or twelve steamers,
for passengers and cargo, left the
Thames every week, bound for
German ports. At present a
great many restrictions and
economic factors prevent a rapid
extension in this direction. The
bulk of German shipping business
has always been conducted from
London; but a part of the return
to this trade will include the
opening up again of the successful
services with Newcastle, Liver-
pool, Grimsby, and other English
ports. The German lines that
dealt with this trade are gather-
ing their business relations
together again, and will shortly
open their agencies in this
country. With the present
restrictions laid down by the
shipping control, it becomes
easier for German ships to sail
to this country than for British
vessels to leave for German ports.
The German ships are not
hampered with the regulations
concerning bunkering licenses,
though German ships cannot sail
without a permit from the Allied
Armistice Commission. There
is a growing desire among
British commercial circles to
see the abolition of these restric-
tions. Until this comes about no
real development in German
shipping can be hoped for, and
without this development and its
direct effect on trade, the ex-
change cannot be improved.
Whatever personal feelings they
may have towards Germany,
shipowners and merchants realise
fully that the sooner a
substantial and unhampered
trading relationship is establish-
ed between the two countries,
the better it will be for the re-
construction of British commerce
and world credit. Although Ger-
man ships were in Antwerp
before they were to be seen in an
English port, there is no reason
to believe that the lion's share of
German trade will not soon be
directed to those markets that
claim most recompense from it—
the shipping interests of Great
Britain.—*Journal of Commerce.*

SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
Ts'in, via W'wei & C'foo	Chipsang	Wed., 25th Feb. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Wed., 25th Feb. at d'light.
MOJI & Kobe	Kumsang	Thur., 26th Feb. at 5 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Chaksang	Fri., 27th Feb. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 27th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 28th Feb. at noon.
KOBE	Laisang	Tues., 2nd Mar. at 5 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore

departing from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, Oceania

and calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and

and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Callers approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes

calling at Swatow. Through bills can be obtained and through bills of lading are issued

at No. 100 and 101, Victoria Road, Hongkong.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-

modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPOH LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at 't'elou where

undergoes repairs.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to

date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lohai Di

Tientsin LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin

calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "CHAKSANG" will be despatched on or
about 27th February for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON,
PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	26th Feb. at noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Chinhua	27th Feb. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	29th Feb. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	4th Mar. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Ts'in-tao
weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yantze,
and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via

Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Feb. 24, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships: Captain Leaving.

Haihong ... W. C. Passmore TUES., 24th Feb. at 1 p.m.

Haiching ... A. H. Stewart ... FRI., 27th Feb. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

For NEW ORLEANS.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

S.S. "ASKAWAKE"

ABOUT MIDDLE MARCH, 1920.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE

TELEPHONE
2477 & 2478.

AGENTS.

5TH FLOOR
Hotel Mansueto.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Wednesday, 24th Feb.
"ANDES MARU" ... Middle of March.

CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"CANADA MARU" ... Wednesday, 3rd March.
"TACOMA MARU" ... Middle of April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"KOFUKU MARU" ... Friday, 5th March.
"SAIGON MARU" ... Sunday, 7th March.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MADRAS MARU" ... Saturday, 28th Feb.
"SHISEN MARU" ... Thursday, 4th March.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 3rd March.
"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 6th April.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 29th February.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. Thursday, 26th Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA		

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

"THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD."

S.S. "CAPEMAY"
Second Half of February.
Via PANAMA.

S.S. "SACAPORACK"
Early March.
Via PANAMA.

S.S. "HATCHIE"
Middle April.
Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WESTERN CROSS"
Early April.
Via PANAMA.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2473 AGENTS. 5th floor Hotel Mansions.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA"
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
Via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Saturday, Feb. 28th.
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... Wednesday, Mar. 24th.

ALSO

The following U.S. Shipping Board vessels
"WEST SELENE" ... Wednesday, Feb. 25th.

From H.K. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

"LAKE FIELDING" ... Wednesday, Feb. 25th. For Shanghai.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

S.S. "LAKE GILFEN" ... Wednesday February 25th for Madras via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.

S.S. "CADDOPEAK" ... Friday February 27th for Madras via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.

Cargo accepted on through bills of lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mansions, Cable Address "SOLANO."

TELEPHONE 141.

SHIPPING.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers:

For SEATTLE, TACOMA VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"CROSSKEYS" ... About Feb 27 "ELKTON" ... About Mar. 18
"WHEATLAND" ... Mar 4 "ERDICT" ... Mar. 23

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)
"MONTAGUE" ... About February 25th.
"ABERCOTTS" ... March 10th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2473 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

STEAMER	SAILING DATE.
"HAROLD DOLLAR"	21st March.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

"MELVILLE DOLLAR"	8th March.
-------------------	------------

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.
Movements subject to change without notice.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.
THIRD FLOOR " 792.

SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

U.S.S.B.

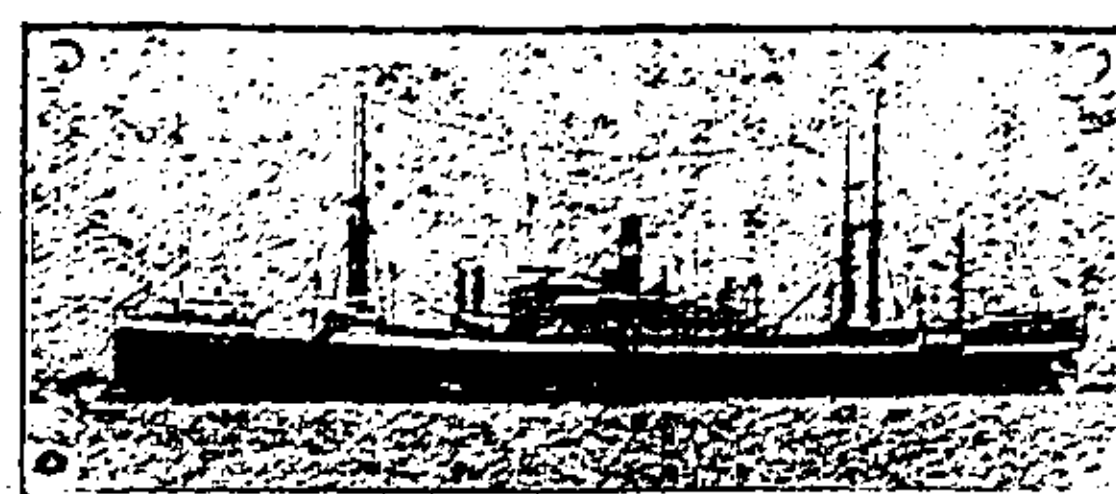
"WEST HARTS"

March 6th, 1920

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.,

Tel. 795 & 792 Gen. P. O. Bldg.
3rd Floor.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tikiini	Japan	28th Feb.	4th Mar.	Java
Tijlaoem	Java	28th Feb.	4th Mar.	Shanghai
Tijlaoem	Java	29th Feb.	4th Mar.	Shanghai
Tijlaoem	Java	1st Mar.	7th Mar.	Japan

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

S.S. "BONDOWOSO"

on or about 4th March.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

SHIPPING.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE"

Sailing on or about March 23rd.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about February 26th.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about March 29th.

S.S. "PERSIA"

Sailing on or about March 3rd.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Java, S.S. "RIOJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about February 20th.

For Japan, S.S. "HOKUO MARU"

Sailing on or about 22nd February.

For Japan, S.S. "RIOJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about March 21st.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIYUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific.

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co. Ltd., and Aparar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ANTIOCHUS"	Via Suez	1st March.
"CHARLTON HALL"	Via Panama	20th March.
"JASON"	Via Suez	10th April.

* Calls Cuba.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

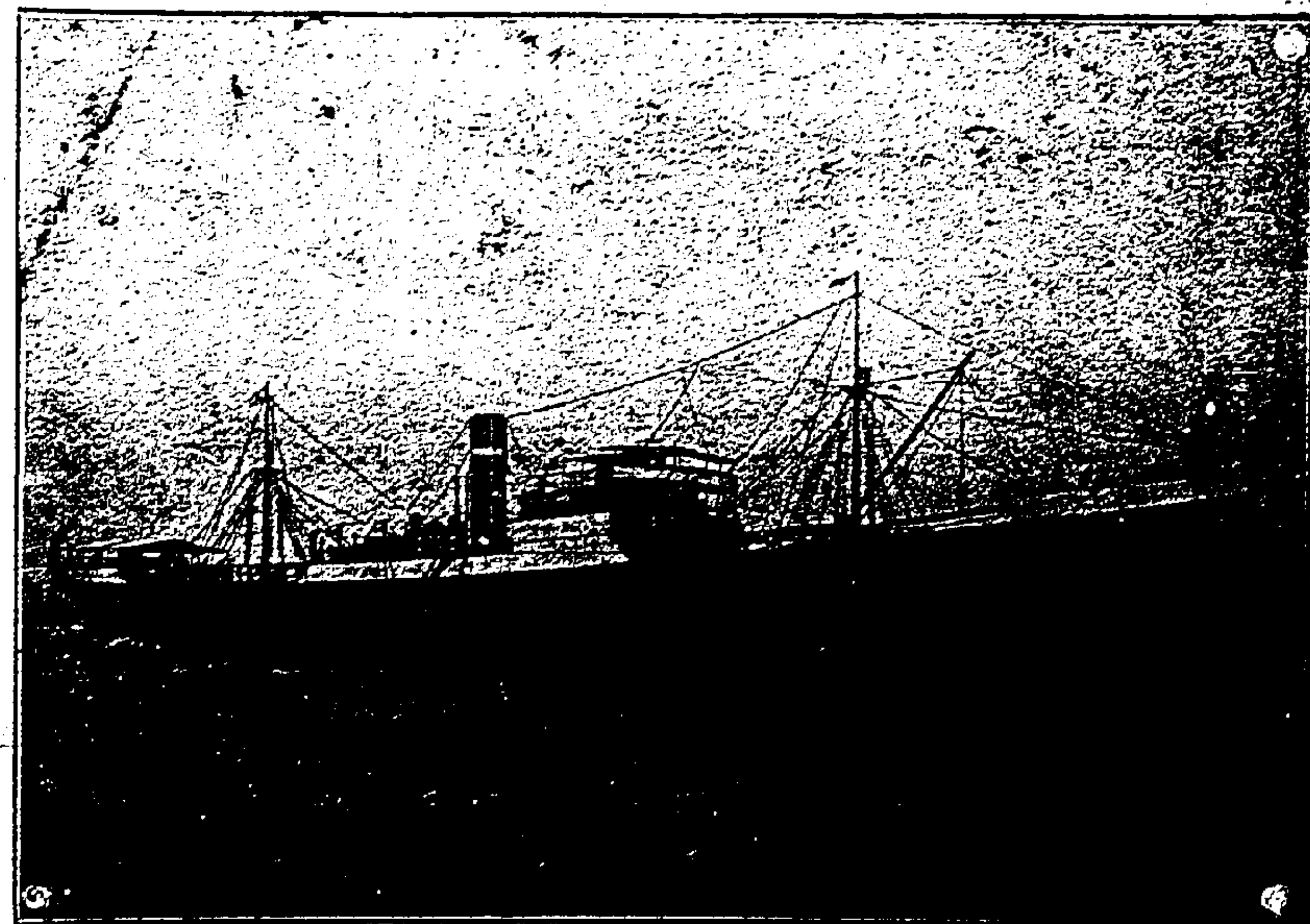
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Editions, Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "PIONEER" (ex "WAR BOMBER") 8,240 tons D.W., 5,195 tons gross
Built and engaged by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong

FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY.

SOME INTERESTING THOUGHTS.

It is interesting to note that modern thinking about politics tends to revert to the difficulty that was raised by Rousseau, says a writer in a Home paper. It seemed to Rousseau that democracy was impossible in a large State. This view was regarded as too pessimistic by his English critics, who held that the device of representative institutions with a wide suffrage would enable a great State to be conducted on democratic principles. It was, indeed, the fashion for some time to believe that the great State was the form of society in which democratic ideas could most easily be applied.

This view, it is now generally recognised, needs some important qualifications. Parliamentary institutions have fallen into disfavour. Indeed it is sometimes observed that they are so obviously imperfect as instruments of democracy that it seems strange that there have been men in all countries who were ready to give their lives for them. But there is some merciful law by which Nature gives every object for which man struggles, leaving him to find out, when he has gained it, exactly what it is worth. To every man of twenty, said Taine, the world is a scandal. And it is so obviously a scandal, the elements of perversion and foolishness are so evident, that it is natural to suppose, as Bentham and the other men of twenty a century hence supposed, that once reason and plan are introduced into its arrangements the world will become perfect. We know to-day that in countries where the remedy that seemed so certain has been applied, where the suffrage is universal, it astonishes nobody to find the Government obeying the power of pressure of powerful interests, and that the vote is a very poor weapon for the plain citizen if his interests conflict with those of rich men who are able to exert their influence by more effective methods. The most telling apology for direct action by trade unions would point to the equally unconstitutional pressure that is applied behind the scenes every day.

Cobbett compared the vote of the poor man to the sting of the bee, and there is a sense in which the vote can never become valueless. But the men who resisted the extension of the franchise have learnt the secret that Parliamentary institutions can be manipulated, and that the form of political democracy does not of itself protect a society from the usurpations and the aggrandisement of a class or faction. This was a commonplace before the war. It was pushed to rollicking lengths by Mr. Bullock in his attacks on the party system. Professor Graham Wallas, in his "Human Nature in Politics," and Professor Hobhouse, in his "Democracy and Reaction," drew a sober picture of a society in which political democracy, as it had been imagined by its early friends, had been turned upside down by men with the means and the skill to distract and the emotion of the electorate. Let who will have a vote, if I control the institutions that matter, a d above all the press. The sense of the immense task before democracy had grown rapidly before the war, and the war has, of course, brought its urgency home to everybody. For the State has now assumed a character that modern reformers had believed impossible. The Government has learnt from the war those lessons that teach it how to strengthen its position against its critics.

Almost every department has now its special propaganda service, and Whitehall lives in and on the war mind. The elimination of this new arbitrary character will be one of the first tasks of a reforming House of Commons.

This is one aspect of the question raised by Rousseau. But the most interesting discussions of recent years have been concerned with another aspect. We had come to think too exclusively of the citizen in his relation to the State and to overlook his relations to other groups. The Syndicalists did a service in bringing us violently to a new set of considerations, and the discussion that has raged round the question of the control of industry has raised issues that are industrial. Can the position of a citizen be satisfactory in the State if his position in the group with which he is

satisfactory, and if the relations between the State and those groups are based on unsatisfactory principles? This general problem has been put by a thinker of the group of Guildsmen, and it has perhaps been best stated by Mr. G. D. H. Cole in his book on "Self-government in Industry." The argument of this school touches our main question at an important point. It is that political democracy is impossible without some form of industrial democracy, not merely because political democracy is impossible if one class has a great preponderance of industrial power, but also because democracy is a temper which can only be active and successful if it dominates the life and work of the groups that make up the State. The State is one aspect of a society; it is a society organised for certain purposes. But a society has other aspects; it is organised for other purposes, and citizens will not be free and responsible members of a State unless they are also free and responsible in their actions as members of this or that group. The problem, then, before democracy is how to secure a democratic life for those groups within the State, and how to make the relation between the State and those groups a democratic relation.

This idea is carried a step farther in the new edition just published of Mr. Delisle Burns's brilliant essay on "Political Ideals" (Humphrey Milford). Mr. Delisle Burns has added two new chapters on democracy and the League of Nations to his original book. This is his summary of the problem:

"The homogeneity of the immense States of modern times is felt to endanger democratic tendencies unless more power over their own lives is given to groups of distinct character within the State. And, on the other hand, it is believed that each State group should be able to realise its own policy so as to realise what may be called its own finest qualities. But not only should groups be independent; their relations one to another should be political. That is to say, they must be based upon justice and not upon comparative force, and wealth; for contact cannot be avoided in the modern world, and if the contact involves conflicts of force democracy is impossible. No self-determination for smaller groups is possible if force rules the relation of all groups—if the States themselves prepare for war and within the State one nation holds down another. And no individual within any such group can develop truly if the organisation of his own group is based upon the conception that force rules the relation of group to group. The organisation which results is military, and there is no possibility of reconciling this with the democratic ideal, since military organisation necessarily involves the placing of responsibility for the action of the majority upon a few shoulders." This is admirably put. So long as England holds down Ireland, neither England nor Ireland can be democratic. Similarly the character of a society must react on the character, say, of its trade unions; if they are compelled to be belligerent bodies their organisation must suffer. But of course the most conspicuous application of the idea brings us to the League of Nations. A League of Nations is needed, from the democratic point of view, not merely to prevent war, but to enable each nation to become a democracy, by delivering it from the necessity of organising its life on a false basis. So long as the contact of nations is influenced by military considerations, the nations themselves cannot develop the true character of a democracy, a society in which the mass of citizens are directly responsible. For every military system involves the contrary principle of the responsibility of the few.

PAY OF FIREMEN.

The London County Council last evening fixed the salaries of the various ranks of the Fire Brigade. Under the scale, which will take effect on April 1, the Senior Superintendent will receive £275 a year, rising by £25 annually to £325; various intermediate ranks will receive salaries ranging from £475 for superintendents to £25 a week for sub-officers. Firemen will start at a wage of 70s. a week, rising to 88s., subject to passing certain examinations, and eventually to 93s. Coachmen in the Fire Brigade will receive 88s. a week. The increases will cost £275,000 a year.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. KOREA MARU, on 23rd February, 1920.—Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Avery, Miss A. C. Archibald, Mr. J. R. Atkins, Mr. & Mrs. Aldrich, Mr. & Mrs. Andrews, Mr. E. C. Avery, Mr. E. Bernondy, Mr. H. Birkett, Mrs. J. S. Bell, Mr. C. H. Brown, Mrs. J. B. Baker, Dr. & Mrs. F. H. Burt, Miss M. Bogle, Prof. H. A. Bigelow, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Bormann, Miss Benwell, Mrs. Barnicoat, Mr. Bisseker, Miss M. C. Bradley, Miss A. J. Burridge, Mr. J. H. Boylan, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Barrows, Mr. & Mrs. H. Beckerton, Dr. J. N. Bloom, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Beswick, Mr. E. R. Boericke, Mr. C. Bosman, Mr. J. W. Clark, Mrs. Cahena, Miss E. Doolittle, Mr. A. G. Dodge, Mr. & Mrs. S. G. Dayton, Mr. W. van Doorn, Miss E. David, Mrs. E. W. Evans, Mr. R. P. Eymann, Mr. C. Edgar, Commr. Ellinson, Mr. T. H. Elliott, Mr. & Mrs. T. Figueras, Dr. M. D. Fuller, Miss S. H. Fox, Mr. T. Furuno, Mr. G. R. Fletcher, Mr. Fernandez, Miss E. L. Fried, Mr. T. Gunn, Mr. J. A. Gardner, Miss A. E. Gilbert, Mr. R. L. Ganlen, Mr. & Mrs. Griggs, Mr. A. Gips, Mr. T. Gubbins, Miss J. P. Heatwole, Miss M. E. Heffelfinger, Mrs. S. E. Hillick, Mr. & Mrs. S. Hancock, Mr. & Mrs. B. W. Hahn, Mr. A. R. Hagen, Mr. H. Hansen, Mr. J. W. Harper, Mr. Harris, Miss A. E. Ives, Mr. R. J. Israel, Miss M. B. C. Jagtman, Miss H. James, Mr. & Mrs. Isse Koch, Mr. K. Kimoto, Mr. M. Kassouf, Mr. & Mrs. T. Kawakami, Mrs. Mrs. K. Krauss, Mr. H. R. King, Col. M. H. Logan, Mr. & Mrs. F. N. Lopes, Mr. L. J. Lopes, Mr. O. Lederer, Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Lampkin, Mr. G. Matheson, Mr. Mayhew, Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Meyer, Mr. H. P. Matfee, Mr. & Mrs. E. Mallouk, Miss M. Muriess, Mr. R. F. Mattingly, Miss S. M. McCann, Mr. T. Merita, Miss S. M. McKenna, Mrs. G. H. May, Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Mackie, Mr. H. McRae, Mr. C. Munroe, Mr. W. Martin, Mr. & Mrs. F. Osten, Mr. K. J. Osten, Mr. F. Oatsubo, Mr. M. Ocharenko, Miss Paxton, Mr. D. Palmer, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Pardee, Miss Pemberton, Mr. J. P. J. Quin, Mr. S. Quincy, Mr. H. P. Rowe, Mrs. L. C. Reid, Mrs. E. S. Rowland, Mrs. Z. Rickman, Mr. & Mrs. M. D. Boyer, Mr. J. W. Shannon, Mr. J. B. Sutton, Mr. C. Shaw, Mr. & Mrs. Sommerfeld, Mr. A. G. Stephen, Mr. C. R. Spring, Miss M. Smyth, Mr. J. J. Summers, Mr. D. Steel, Mr. H. Sargent, Mr. & Mrs. Tucker, Mr. & Mrs. C. E. L. Thomas, Mr. S. Tanaka, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Thomas, Mr. R. C. B. Thurston, Mr. K. Takahashi, Mr. J. H. Teesdale, Miss O. Vincent, Mr. J. C. Van Ingen, Mr. I. Vaughan, Major R. F. Woodward, Miss A. Witche, Mr. & Mrs. Wandell, Miss R. Woodcock, Mr. & Mrs. N. Weisberg, Mr. & Mrs. L. Willard, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Winn, Mr. W. A. B. Walton, Mr. & Mrs. M. D. Yeaza.

HOME FOOTBALL.

* Matches played on January 10 resulted as follows:—
ENGLISH CUP.
Bolton Wanderers 0 Chelsea 1
Newcastle United 2 Crystal Palace 0
W. B. Albion 0 Barnsley 1
Blackburn Rovers 2 Wolverhampton Wanderers 2
Aston Villa 2 Q.P. Rangers 1
Sunderland 4 Hull City 1
Manchester City 4 Clapton Orient 1
Notts County 2 Millwall 0
Bradford City 2 Portsmouth 2
Middlesbrough 1 Lincoln City 1
Bradford 3 Notts Forest 0
Preston N.E. 3 Stockport City 1
Arsenal 4 Rochdale 2
Birmingham 2 Everton 0
Sunderland 1 Liverpool 1
Darlington 1 Sheffield W. 1
Bristol Rovers 1 Tottenham Hotspur 4
Blackpool 0 Derby County 0
Sheffield United 3 Southend United 1
Port Vale 0 Manchester United 1
Thornycroft 0 Burnley 0
Huddersfield Town 5 Brentford 1
Bury 2 Stoke 0
Newports County 0 Leicester City 0
Luton Town 2 Coventry City 2
West Stanley 1 Gillingham 1
Plymouth Argyle 2 Reading 0
Grimsby Town 1 Bristol City 2
Cardiff City 2 Huddersfield Town 0
Fulham 1 Swindon Town 2
Southampton 0 West Ham United 0
* Match abandoned.
SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
Heart of Midlothian 1 Third Lanark 1
Falkirk 3 Hibernians 0
Hamilton Academical 1 Rangers 0
Celtic 1 Morton 1
Queen's Park 1 Raith Rovers 2
Dundee 3 Kilmarnock 2
Dumbarton 4 Aberdeen 0
Partick Thistle 3 Airdrieonians 1
St. Mirren 0 Clydebank 3
Ayr United 0 Motherwell 0
Aldon Rovers 0 Clyde 2

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

AMERICAN MOTORS IN THE BRITISH MARKET.

It is understood, says our contemporary, the Motor Ship and Motor Boat, that a very determined attempt is to be made by the American motor boat and marine motor industry to take a considerable share in the available markets, not only on the Continent, but also in the country. British manufacturers are not protected as are their confreres in the motor trade by any import tariff, and the only handicap against the Americans is the cost of freight and insurance across the Atlantic. This is not excessive owing to the relatively small shipment space occupied by a marine motor, and most American engines will probably continue to sell at a lower price in England than those of British manufacture. It is true that some of these are somewhat lightly-built and not particularly adapted for the English market; but on the other hand, many of the best types embody certain of the features which have made the average British paraffin motor so generally popular among users in this country. In course of time, therefore, manufacturers must look forward to severer competition than has hitherto been experienced in Europe. To meet this it seems that two conditions must be satisfied—first, that there must be an increase in product and a corresponding diminution in price; and secondly, that any refinements which are included in the American motors and which prove satisfactory to British buyers should also be included in British-built engines. It will be found that many of the American motors which are likely to be "pushed" in this country are to a considerable extent standardised with self-starters and some with lighting sets. Whether these be essential or not for motor engines, it is hardly to be doubted that users will look favourably upon them and the time may not be far distant when the average marine motorist, whether a user of a motor boat for pleasure or for commercial purposes, will demand that even an ordinary paraffin motor of 10-horse power and upwards shall be provided with a starting motor as a standard part of the equipment. These points are worthy of the consideration of the British manufacturer, for whilst we are aware that market for marine motors in Europe will be many times greater than it was before the war, an outlet is required for the coming surplus output of motors in America, and we believe strong efforts will be made to dispose of a considerable percentage of it in Europe.

NOTICE.

NEW FRENCH LOAN 5%.

Price of issue Frs 100
Redeemable at Frs. 150
in 60 years by half yearly drawings.
Interest payable on the 1st of May & 1st of November.
Drawings to take place on the 16th of March & the 16th of September of each year.
1st drawing on the 16th of September 1920. 1st coupon of Frs. 3.50 to be paid on the 1st of November 1920.
Subscriptions will be received up to the 10th of March next by the:
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
L. Berindeague,
Manager.

NOTICE.

Open Billiard Championship of the Colony 1920, held under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club.
Games in the Preliminary rounds will start at 8.30 p.m.
Admission 50 cents.
Sailors and Soldiers in uniform half price; members free.
R. H. B. MITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
Thursday the 26th Feb. 1920
commencing at 11 a.m.
No. 155 Wanchai Road
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture
(Full particulars from catalogue) also
One Cottage Piano in good condition.
Terms: cash on delivery.
Geo. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

Trans-Pacific.

Office of the Manager
Japan and China.
Yokohama, 1st February, 1920.
Effective 1st February, 1920, Mr. P. D. Sutherland, General Agent Passenger Department, Hongkong, is appointed General Passenger Agent for Japan and China, with Office at Hongkong.
Wm. T. PAYNE,
Manager
Japan and China.
Approved:
G. M. BOSWORTH,
Chairman.

WANTED.

WANTED.—An experienced assistant to take charge of Export department of a large firm. Good prospects to the right man. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box 318 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

The Steamship
S.S. "WEST SELENE."
From SAN FRANCISCO via
JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on February 27th, at 10 a.m., and February 28th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after February 28th, will be subject to rent. No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
As Operating
U.S. SHIPPING BOARD
Hongkong, 21st February, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

The Steamship
S.S. "CADDOPPEAK."
From CALCUTTA via
MADRAS, PENANG and
SINGAPORE.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Feb. 27th at 10 a.m., and Feb. 28th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Feb. 29th, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
As Operating,
U.S. SHIPPING BOARD
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1920.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAGA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong, and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.
Goods not cleared by the 29th February, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA.

From YOKOHAMA, KOBE

& MOJI.

The Company's Steamship

"ATLAS MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, on the 22nd February, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 29th February will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. Goldard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA,
Y. YASUDA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd Feb. 1919.

STROTHERS & DIXON INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"COLORADO SPRINGS"

having arrived from San Francisco via ports, on February 24th 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on March 2nd, 1920, by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after March 2nd, 1920, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
STROTHERS & DIXON, INC.
Agents.
1st floor, Powell's Building,
12, Des Voeux Road, C/I,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

The Steamship

S.S. "LAKE GILPEN."

From CALCUTTA via

MADRAS, RANGOON, SINGAPORE & SAIGON.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on February 27th at 10 a.m., and February 28th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after February 29th, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
As Operating,
U.S. SHIPPING BOARD,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1920.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 28th day of February 1920, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1919.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be closed from Monday the 16th February, to Saturday 28th February 1920, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 10th February 1920.

NOTICE.

NEW FRENCH LOAN 5% 1920

Under the guarantee of the French Republic

The Local Branch of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE will receive subscriptions for the New French Loan 5% 1920 from the 19th instant to the 10th of March next.

The Loan is free of income tax and redeemable in 60 Years at 15% by half-yearly drawings, the interest coupons being payable on 1st May and 1st November of each year.

Fully paid subscriptions at par
Partly paid subscriptions at 101% purporting:

Fr. 25.—when subscribing
Fr. 25.—on the 1st of April
Fr. 25.—on the 16th of July
Fr. 26.—on the 1st of August, 1920.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1920.

NOTICE.

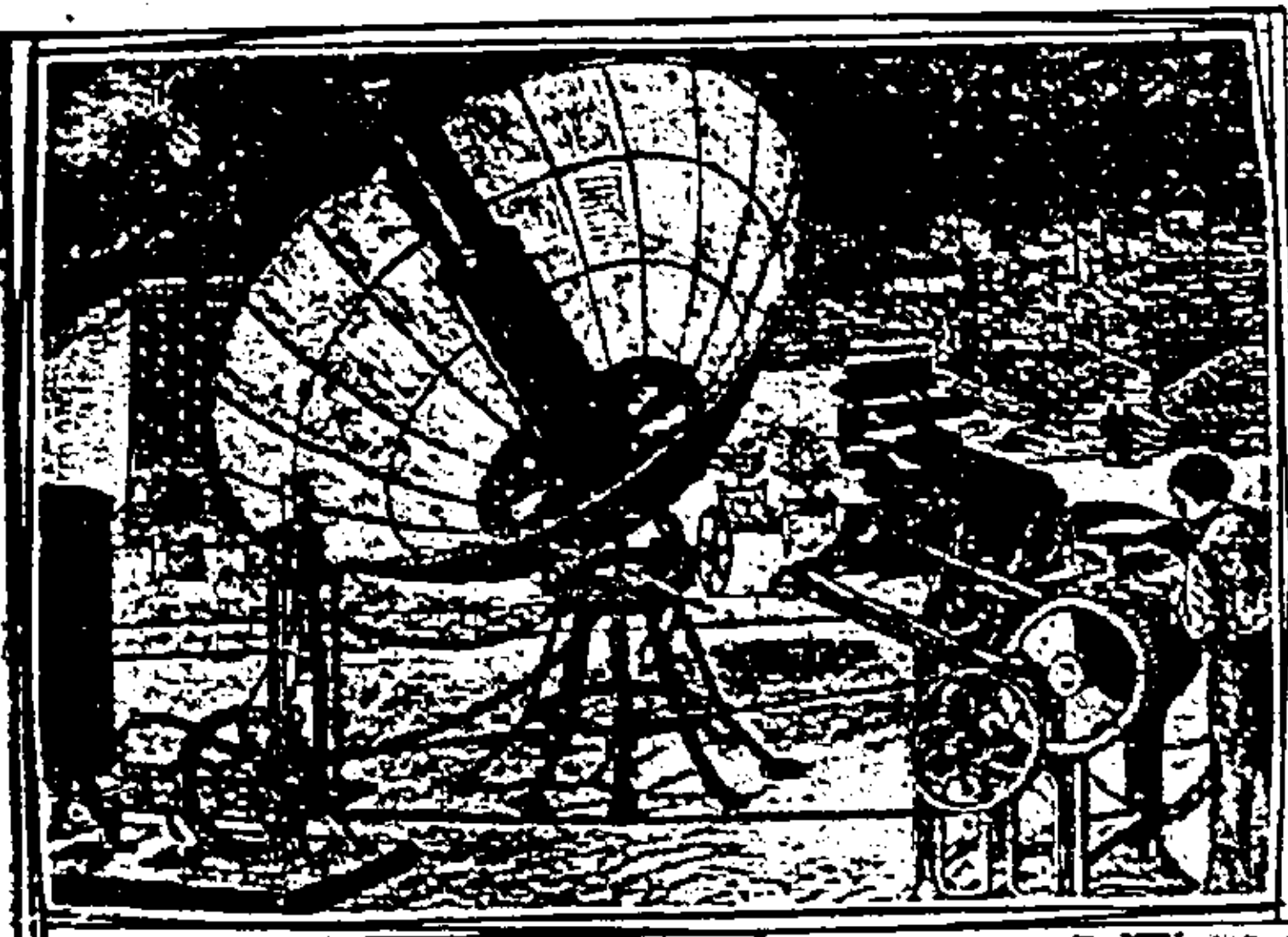
THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the above named Company will be closed from Monday the 22nd day of February 1920 to Saturday the 28th day of February 1920 both days inclusive.

Dated this 16th day of February 1920.
By Order of the Board,
GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



Printing Press,
Run by Sun
Power

Likely That Before Long We Shall Succeed in Harnessing That Luminary, Compelling It To Remove From Mankind To a Great Extent the Primal Curse of Labor.

BY ROBERT TIGHE

Do you ever try to fry an egg on an asphalt pavement at mid-day in the summer time?

It can be done very easily; and it is an interesting experiment because it illustrates in a striking way the intensity of the sun's heat.

On a sunny day in summer the solar luminary delivers upon each acre of land an amount of energy equal to 7,500 horsepower working continuously.

If all the sun's rays that strike Manhattan Island on a warm and cloudless day could be put to work, they would develop enough power to run all the machinery of the world, propel all the railroad trains and street cars, and heat and light all the cities on the globe.

No wonder, then, that science is trying to find a means whereby some of this solar energy, now going to waste, may be turned to useful account for mechanical and other purposes.

The problem is engaging the attention of thinkers and inventors all over the world. It has been taken up very seriously by the Smithsonian Institution, the late head of which, Prof. Langley, produced in the flying machine the solution of a puzzle seemingly quite as difficult.

Dr. C. G. Abbot, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian, has recently devised a "solar cooker," as he calls it, which operates on an entirely new principle. It bakes a loaf of bread, or roasts a piece of meat, without fuel, sun's rays furnishing the heat.

It is a half-cylinder of metal, with a mirror-glass cover, and concentrates them upon a metal tube that is the half-cylinder's

axis. The tube contains oil, which, expanded and made lighter by the heat, ascends through the tube. The latter is continued to form a loop outside the half-cylinder, making it an endless arrangement.

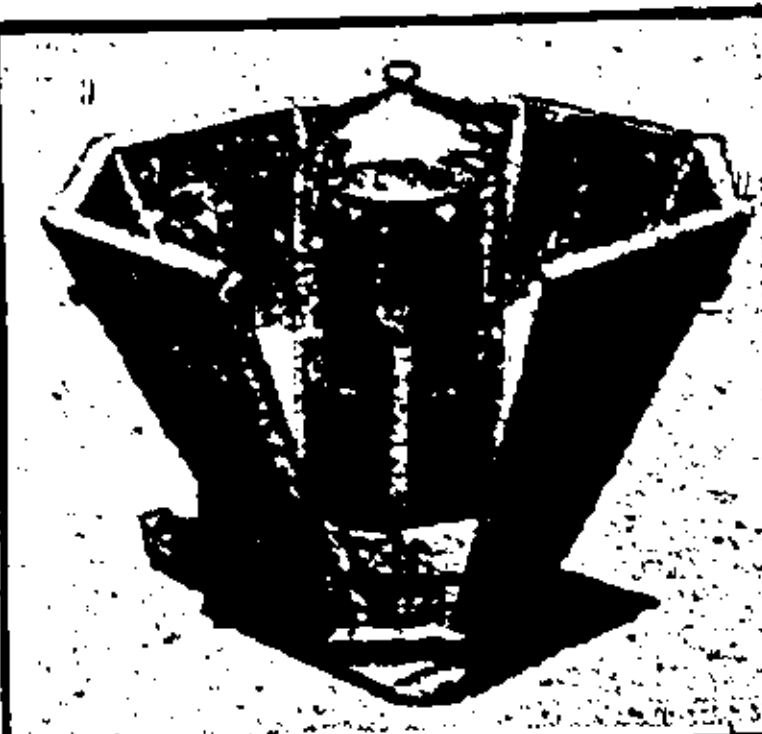
Descending through the loop, the oil cools. But the sun's heat, forcing the oil up through the part of the tube inside the half-cylinder, compels the cooled oil to follow it, else there would be a vacuum. Thus, while the sun shines, there is a continuous circulation of oil up and around.

The "loop" passes through a box that contains an oven. Heat from the oil, as it runs through, warms the oven and does the cooking. With this contrivance Dr. Abbot has baked bread and roasted meat on the summit of Mount Whitney, in California, in the midst of everlasting snow.

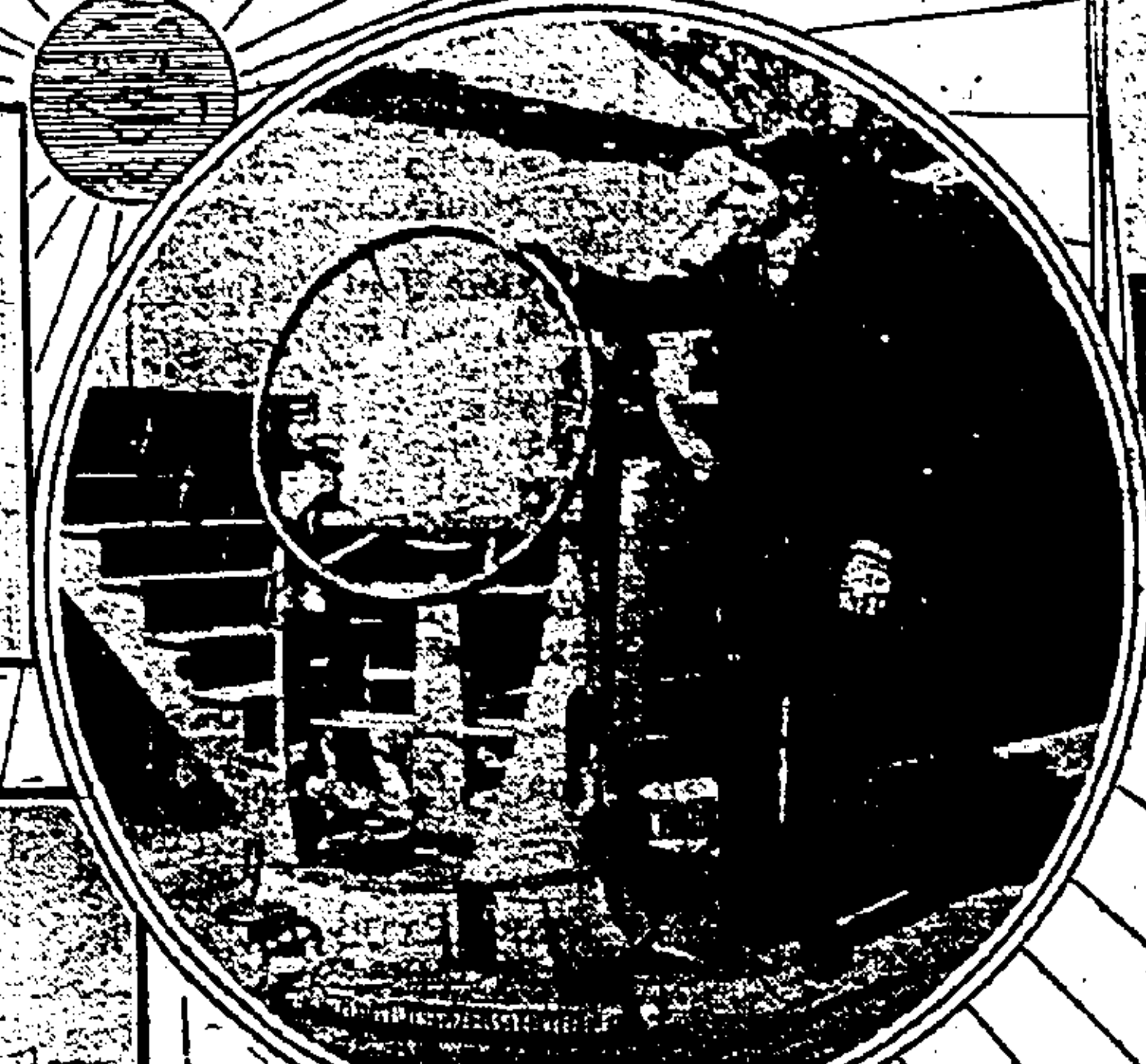
More Sun's Heat Far Aloft

For years past Dr. Abbot has worked in an observatory on that mountain top, three miles above sea level. He says that his machine will cook more rapidly up there than in San Francisco, because the sun's rays are hotter. Much of the sun's energy is lost in passing through the atmosphere, and so one gets more of it high

PUTTING THE SUN TO WORK



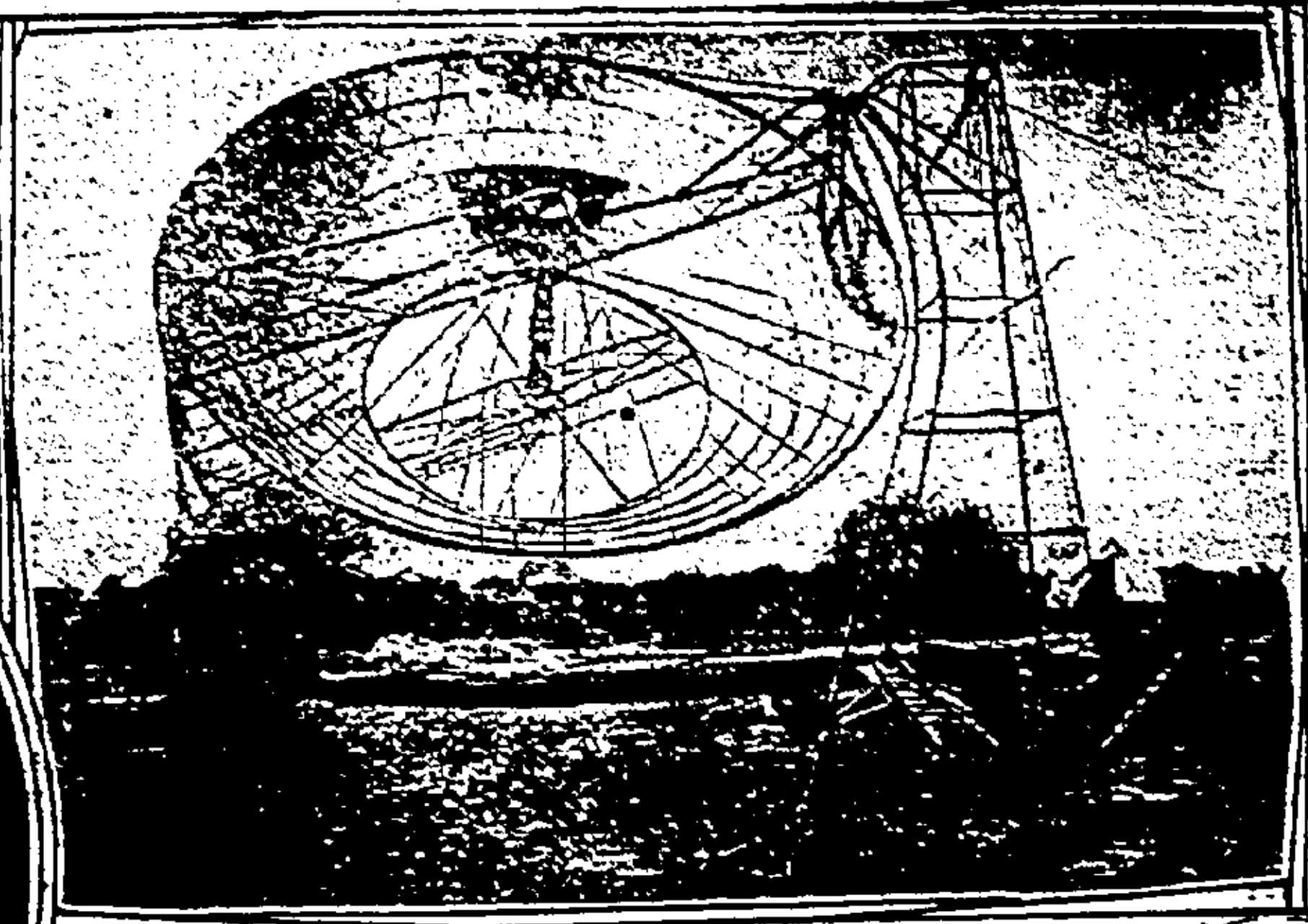
A Sunshine
Cooker



Astronomical Mirror at
Smithsonian, for Receiving
and Measuring the Energy
of Sun's Rays



Solar Distillation Plant Pumping Water to
a Height of 98 Feet



Giant Reflector Set Up at Pasadena,
Cal. for Running a Pumping Plant

not from the sun direct, but from the blue sky. The sky itself is a heater.

But to come back to matters purely practical, we know that in desert regions of Northern Africa irrigating machinery, for pumping water, is now being operated on a considerable scale by sun power. One plant of great size, purchased by the Egyptian Government and set up in the Nile Valley, replaces 2,500 laborers, working eight hours a day.

Outfits Built in This Country

This plant was built in the United States; and so likewise were others, ordered by the French Government, and which have been installed in Tunisia for running irrigation machinery. They are said to have given excellent satisfaction. Such outfits are admirably adapted for use in rainless regions, where the sun shines all day long every day.

These sun plants may be said to represent the furthest advance in sun-harnessing to date. One form employs trough-shaped reflectors arranged in batteries, the solar rays being concentrated by them upon tubular boilers that run through the troughs. The banks of reflectors are automatically heated over toward the east in the morning and toward the west in the evening.

Another form employs a congeries of flat metal boxes containing water and covered with two sheets of glass, upon which the sunshine is concentrated by mirrors. With twenty-six banks of boxes, covering a total area of 10,290 square feet, all the rays that fall upon a quarter-acre of surface are taken up and utilized. The water in the boxes is converted into steam, which runs a pump, lifting 300 pounds of water per minute to a height of 35 feet.

First Steps Toward The Goal

The first practical solar cook-stove

was invented by an Englishman named Adams. It was a conical, eight-sided wooden box lined with silvered glass and having at its bottom a small copper boiler—the latter being provided with a glass cover to retain the rays concentrated upon it by the mirrors. In this contrivance any sort of food was quickly cooked. Rations for seven men, including meats, were prepared in it in two hours.

As far back as 1882 a printing press was run by sun power during an exhibition at the Tuilleries. A huge reflector in the shape of a hollow cone concentrated the solar rays upon a boiler and drove an engine which ran the press and printed a little newspaper, appropriately called the Soleil Journal.

At Pasadena, Cal., in 1906, a rather similar contrivance, on a far larger scale, was set up at a cost of \$5,000. Its mirror-reflector, in the form of a flat cone, looked like an immense wheel, being 8 1/2 feet in diameter. This was so arranged that it could be made to face the sun at all hours, the rays of that luminary being concentrated upon a boiler. The outfit developed four horsepower, and lifted 1,400 gallons of water per minute. It was meant for irrigating purposes, but proved only an interesting experiment.

It is undeniable that steady advance is being made in the direction of sun-power utilization. We have as yet taken only a few halting steps toward a wonderful goal. Some day in the not-distant future we shall reach it, and when that time has arrived, gigantic plants will convert solar energy into electricity, which can be transmitted over wires far and wide, for use wherever it is wanted. It is even possible that the continuous sunshine of tropical deserts may furnish power, heat, and light for the cities of temperate zones.

The amount of heat obtainable from solar rays by the use of simple devices is really astonishing. Would you have a cheap sunshine cooker? You need only take a wooden box and cover it with two sheets of glass separated by an inch of air-space. Place it in the sun, and soon the temperature inside of it will rise far above the boiling point of water. You can cook eggs or meat in it, or a palatable stew of beef and vegetables.

Here you have a real fireless cooker, which requires no fuel to make it hot to start with. But the same method, applied to a receptacle with a double jacket of glass (an inch of air-space separating the two jackets) will run up the temperature inside to something like 1,000 degrees—a "dead" layer of air being the best of non-conductors.

The Up-To-Date Sunshine Oven

The latter idea is merely for scientific experiment of course; but a really wonderful solar oven is made by setting a rectangular box on one of its sides, the upper two of its four sides being glass-covered, and the glass double as above described. The lower two sides are painted black and covered with black felt for insulation. The box may be tilted at any angle to re-

ceive the sun's rays, and shelves inside of it are so arranged as always to adjust themselves horizontally. On these the pans of bread are placed for baking, or other dishes to be cooked. One gathers, then, a notion of the fact that the business of putting the sun to work is no longer purely a matter of theory. It is beginning to take some sort of practical shape—efficiently, at all events, to offer reasonable expectation that what has already been accomplished in a small way will before long be carried out on a large, perhaps an enormous, scale.

In California many thousands of dwellings are provided with roof boxes that supply all the hot water required for domestic purposes. Such a box is shallow, glass-covered, bottomed with sheet copper painted black, and insulated. It contains black-painted pipes, and is filled with water by a pump; the glass is double. The water is raised nearly to boiling-point by the sun, and it will stay hot for forty-eight hours if the weather happens to be cloudy.

Science has learned a whole lot about solar radiation that was not known even a few years ago. On a clear day, at any time in the year, one-eighth to one-sixth of the total energy that warms the earth comes



Mr. C. B. Cochrane presenting the Gant Cup to Georges Carpentier after the latter's victory over Joe Beckett.



Professor Starr, University of Chicago, who, on his return from the Orient, declared that there was no anti-American feeling in Japan.



Carl Seitz, the new President of the Austrian Republic.



Photo: Underwood. Snow-covered graves of British troops at Chauvencourt, France.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

You Have to Have Two to Give One Away—

BY ALLMAN



